

BANFF BOARD OF TRADE, BANFF NATIONAL

Park.

50 Switzerlands in one. Banff the beautiful.
Canada's National Park. Banff, Crag and Canyon,
(1914?)

50 Switzerlands
in one
Banff the Beautiful
Canada's National Park



Bathing in Zero Weather

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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Where to Go and What to See
in and around Banff

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50 Switzerland
in one

Banff

—THE—
BEAUTIFUL

C a n a d a ' s
National Park

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE
IN AND AROUND BANFF

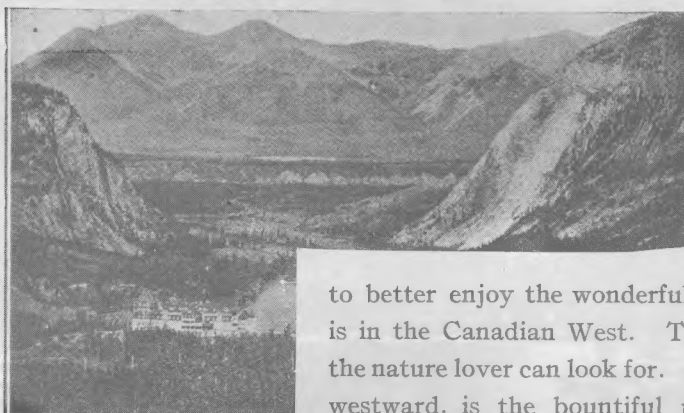
INTRODUCTORY

MAKING a call one day "Crag and Canyon" found the writer of this book busying himself at facts, figures and fancies, regarding Banff and the Rocky Mountains. It was seized upon as of advantage, and kindly worked into fuller shape than was at first intended, with result that a complete Guide Book is presented—a work that should prove of service to all visiting Banff, in Canada's National Park.

It is to Mr. H. C. Stovel, one of Winnipeg's oldest timers and publishers, that Banff is indebted to for the manuscript of the Banff Guide. With his well known generosity he has given to Banff all the matter this book contains, having taken him the best part of a winter's so-

journ in Banff to get together the facts.

It is published in the hope that all will be able



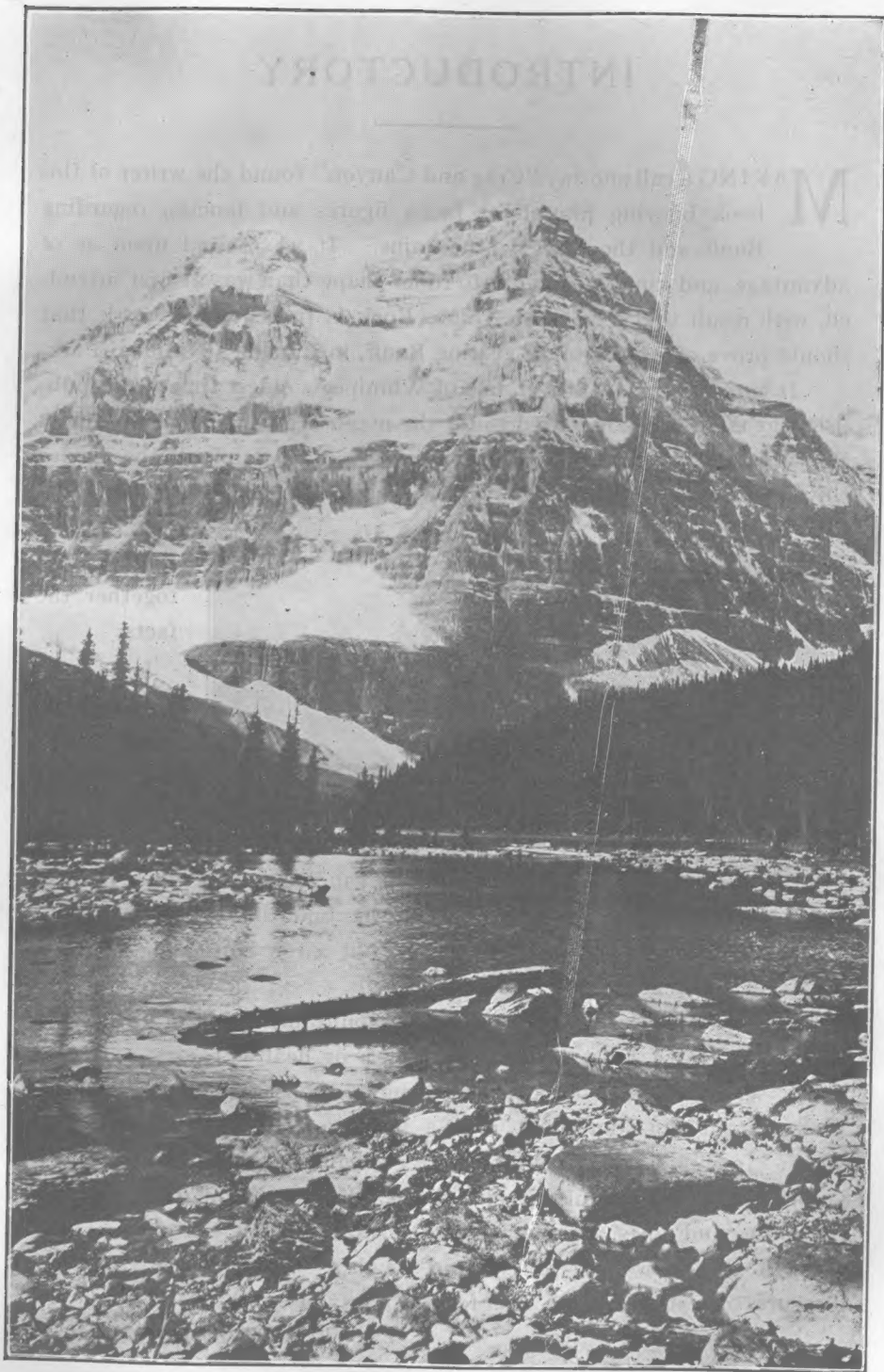
to better enjoy the wonderful heritage there is in the Canadian West. There is all that the nature lover can look for. From Winnipeg westward, is the bountiful prairie, heavily

laden with bending grain; and then, within a few hours, the majestic Rockies are reached.

A little west of the entrance to the mountain section of Canada, is Banff, Alberta, a most beautiful summer, or health, resort, 4,510 ft. above sea level, and amidst peaks many thousands of feet higher. Viewed from any standpoint, it is a Paradise to the one fond of outdoors. In summer, the mountains are gloriously clothed with the green verdure, and they are fully as glorious in winter, with the dark green of the spruce and pines, and the black of shrubs, standing out prominently through the snow-clad valleys and heights. Everything that the pleasure, or rest seeker can wish for is obtainable.

THE PUBLISHERS.

2083314



Mount Ball, near Banff

THE TOP O' THE WORLD

Fill me a cup with the air of the mount-
ains,
Breath of the heather and fragrance
of pines—
Bright with the laughter of swift run-
ning waters,
Lit with the sparkle of sunlight that
shines.
Over the peaks of Mt. Edith and
Rundle—
Beauty that's old, yet entirely new—
Up, lads and drink it: The Irishman's
greeting,
Here's wishing "The Top o' the
World" to you.

Here in the mountain's vastness,
Where clamor and turmoil seem
Like wraiths of a day forgotten,
The mists of a vanished dream.

You have made for the world a play-
ground,
You have builded a fairy town,
In the heart of a soothing stillness
Where the giant peaks look down.

In the shade of your murmuring pine
trees,
Is healing and peace and rest.
The long dim trails on the mountain side
Call men of the East and West.—

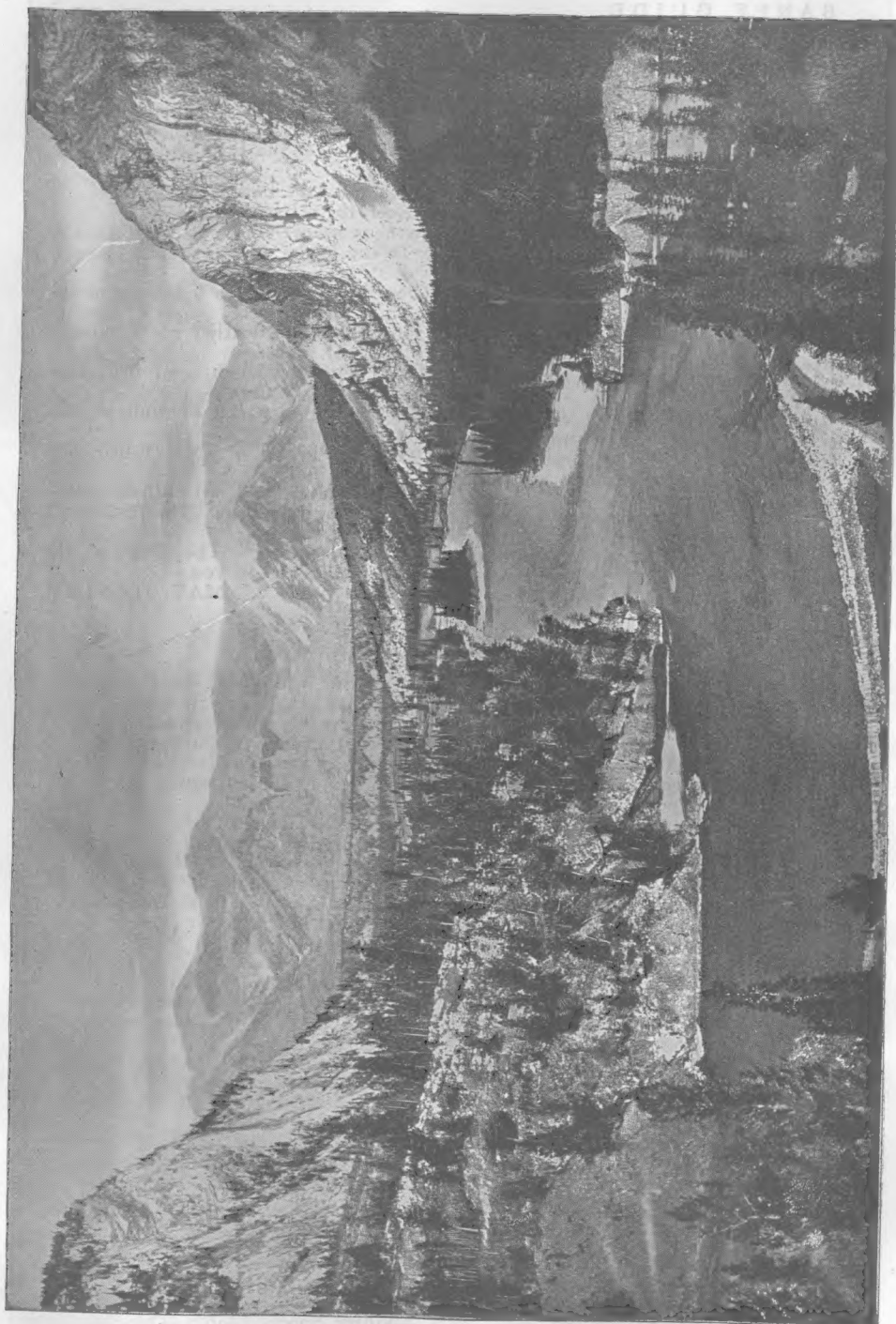
Northland and South give answer,
Ever their roadway makes,
To the peace of the snowcrowned Rockies
To the joy of your turquoise lakes.

Then fill me a cup with the air of the
mountains,
Breath of the heather and fragrance
of pines—
Bright with the laughter of swift run-
ning waters
Lit with the sparkle of sunlight that
shines.
Over the peaks of Mt. Edith and
Rundle,—
Beauty that's old, yet entirely new—
Up, lads, and drink it: The Irishman's
greeting,
Here's wishing "The Top o' the
World" to you.
MAY STANLEY.

FACTS REGARDING BANFF

Source of Canada's great Sulphur
Springs.
Is called the "Sulphur City."
Has no Mayor or Aldermen.
Has Board of Trade.
Is Government-owned and controlled.
Population, 1200.
Has the purest of water.
More Honeymoons are spent here
than elsewhere.
The Mecca of Kodakers.
Is Home of Canada's Zoo.
Is the home of the Alpine Club of
Canada.
Wild Animals roam at large, un-
molested.
Its streets are named after animals.
The inspiring, health-giving town.
The town with rustic buildings.
Has the most unique bank building.
Has tidiest lumber yard in Western
Canada.
Its business thoroughfare studded
with spruce.
Will before long have electric power
to sell.
\$750,000 were spent in improvements
in 1912-13.
Six miles of streets.
22,648 feet water mains.
14,100 feet sewers.
4 miles of gravel walks.
475 yards of cement walks.
1320 yards of plank walks.

Anglican Church Baseball Club
Boy Cadets Boating Club
Conservative Association
Cricket Club Curling Club
Daughters of the Empire
Dominion Express Office
Eastern Star Lodge
Football Club
Fire Brigade and Hall
Girl Guides Golf Club
Government Offices
Hockey Club Liberal Association
Masonic Lodge
Movies and Theatre
Museums and Zoo
Oddfellow's Lodge
Orange Lodge Overseas Club
Post Office Public School
Quadrille Club
Red Cross Association
Recreation Grounds
Rebekah Lodge R. C. Church
R.N.W.M.P. Station
Rifle Association
Stipendiary Magistrate
Telegraph Offices
Telephone Exchange, Local and Long
Distance
Two Weekly Newspapers
Union (Methodist-Presbyterian)
Church
Weather Observatory
Winter Sports Club
Young People's Society.



Bow River below Banff Falls

5083314

BANFF THE BEAUTIFUL

THE C.P.R. (completed in 1885) runs through Rocky Mountains Park, from east to west, and 82 miles west of Calgary is the Town of Banff, so named by Sir George Stephen, after the Banff of Scotland in which he lives. Though Banff is forty miles from the eastern boundary of the Park, the town is, in reality, the beginning of the mountainous section of the Rockies, and the natural starting place for all that is of interest within the great Park. It is 4,510 feet above sea level and lies in a beautiful natural amphitheatre, or valley, surrounded on the north by Cascade and Vermilion Mountains, and on the south by Sulphur Mountain, at the foot of which is the Bow River. The railway track skirts the first named mountains, leaving little more between it and their base than room for the Pacific Auto Drive.

Banff is what may be termed a Government-owned and controlled corporation. No freehold titles for lots are issued, the property being all leasehold. The town has electric light, local and long distance telephones, and complete sewer system. There is a gravity water supply piped from up in the mountains, and the water is tested regularly by the Dominion authorities, results showing that it is of the highest state of purity of any water in Canada.

Entering the town from the railway station one goes southwards on Lynx Avenue and along Cariboo to the main thoroughfare, Banff Avenue, which latter thoroughfare is paved and boulevarded, and is one of the two roadways in the place not named after an animal. The buildings are largely in keeping with the surroundings, artistic and attractive. The idea of keeping the whole as near to Nature as possible has been well carried out. There are theatres, and several moving picture houses, giving indoor amusement, and the fine large recreation grounds for outside



Banff Avenue and Cascade Mountain

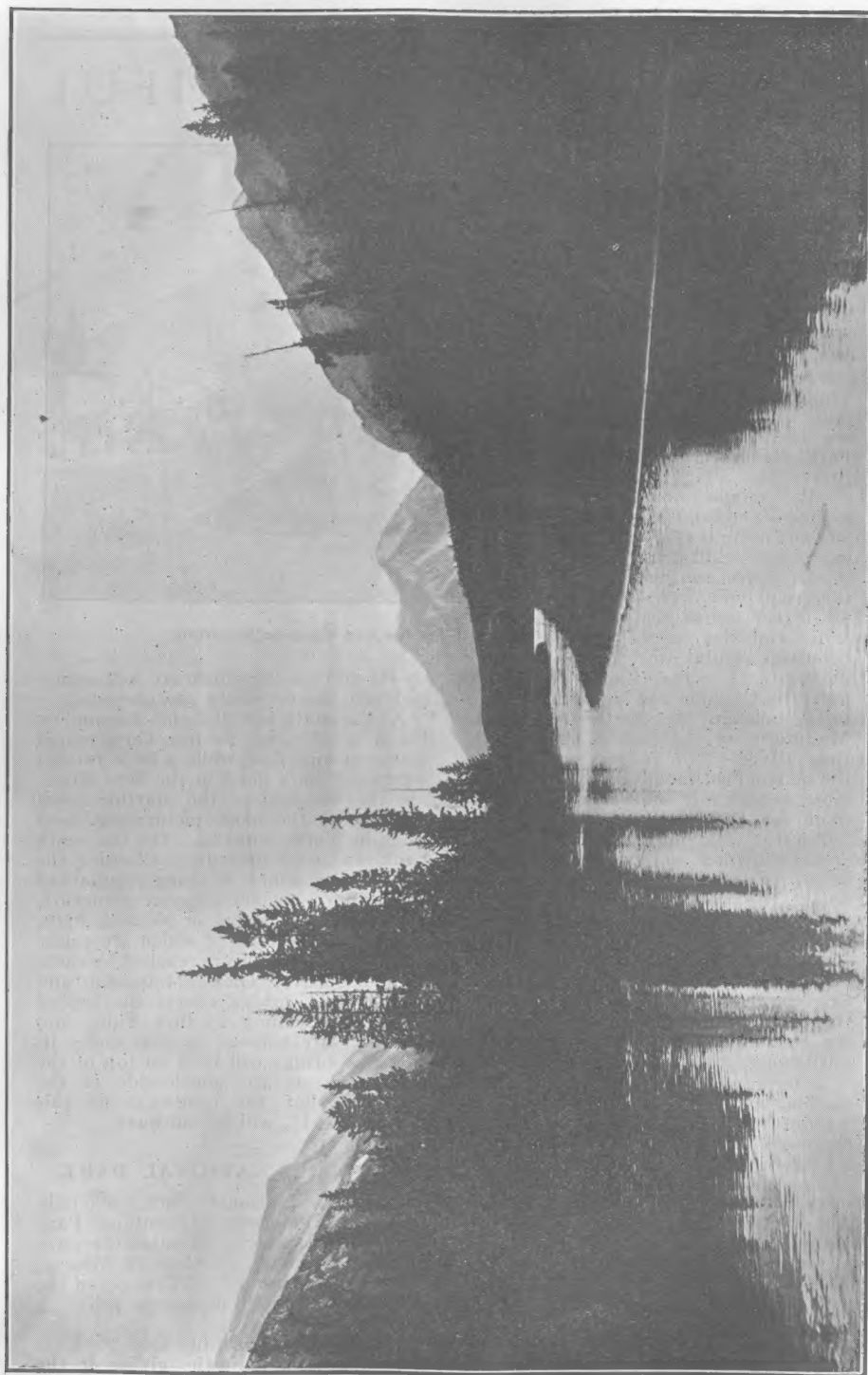
sports and games which are well equipped with the necessary paraphernalia.

At the south end of Banff Avenue, on the west side, is the free Government Museum and Zoo, while a little further westward, on a bend in the Bow River, are the boathouses, the starting point to some of the most picturesque boat rides in North America. On the south bank is another museum. Crossing the iron bridge, which is being supplanted by a fine \$200,000 concrete structure, one reaches the resort, or pleasure Park, proper, the avenues of which are called after the special feature reached by each, such as Cave, Glen, Mountain and Spray. The bridge covers the top of the rapids leading to Bow Falls, and no boats are allowed to pass under it. The new bridge will land on top of the high bank on the south side of the river, so that the roadways at this point in 1915, will be subways.

CANADA'S NATIONAL PARK

Canada's National Park, officially known as the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, in which is situated the town of Banff, is in the Province of Alberta, and embraces a number of ranges of the greatest stretch of mountain peaks in America.

The scenery within the Park is charming, and majestic, giving it the



Goat Mountain and Bow River

well-deserved name of "the Switzerland of America." It is controlled by the Dominion Government, and thousands of dollars are spent annually in its improvement and upkeep. This magnificent district was first brought to notice in the '80's and since then has become known world-wide. At the widest point, it is 42 miles (east to west) by 90 miles long (north to south) and covers 960,000 acres, principally mountainous. Over 118 miles of roads and 249 miles of trails have been constructed, simply affording sufficient avenues for the visitor to comprehend the grandeur, —the great aim of the authorities being to retain the wonderful tract in as near a primeval condition as possible. There are a number of splendid streams and lakes, all carrying a variety of trout and other fish, furnishing ample sport for devotees of Isaac Walton. On some of the larger bodies of water there are commodious launches and many row-boats and canoes. At different points along the rivers are beautiful falls, dark ravines, and broad valleys studded with spruce, pine, and other trees and shrubs. Mountain climbs invite on all sides. Mountain sheep, goats and deer roam over the place, unmolested by man or dog, the latter not being allowed to run at large. Rocky Mountains Park is a paradise for the Nature lover, the admirer of grandeur, the individual seeking rest, or he who seeks mountain climbing or rambles in valley or wood. Numerous drives furnish a most exhilarating outing for the less robust traveler. The invalid, camper, fisher, hunter, canoeist, rider, driver, botanist, geologist, or explorer, can find that which will contribute invigoration and pleasure and be within easy reach of that which gives comfort and luxury.

HEALTH RESORT

Banff has been known as a health resort for many years. Away back in the 80's, the knowledge was gained that the mineral waters found in the district were of curative value. Test after test was made, by Dominion Government officials, and the views held by Dr. R. G. Brett were fully established. The matter was taken up with the C.P.R., with result that it was one of the factors that led that corporation to take such an interest in the place. The Sanitarium was first established, and later the Hospital; and the advantages of the water, becoming more and more acknowledged, the springs were utilized to a greater extent. Now numbers in

a rundown condition find it to their advantage to visit the place and make use of the facilities offered for restoration.

Under Sulphur Water, Sulphur Baths, and Cave and Basin, the medicinal qualities of the sulphur water are treated more at length.

In the days of long ago, the use of the water, for medicinal purposes, was available in a large hole on Mt. Sulphur. To reach this, there was flight after flight of steps. The railing of the steps was made of rustic wood, and to this railing were attached crutches brought to the place by those ailing, but which after the individuals had received benefit were cast aside. Immediately a crutch was thrown away it was seized upon and made do duty as an advertisement. Each crutch was tacked up at the side of the steps and the name of the individual, date of cure, etc., placed on it. It was a unique advertising scheme, in keeping with the surroundings. Unfortunately a fire took place at the spot and all the crutches were destroyed. Some of them were very original, being made of wooden poles, secured in the woods, and, after being cut the required length, had pieces nailed across the top for the arm-rest; others were of course more finished. Some of the poles were peeled, while others were in the rough.

HEIGHT OF IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS

The most important Mountains, within the Rocky Mountains Park, and their height, are as follows:—

As one enters the Park from the east:
The Three Sisters, near Canmore, 9,704 ft.

Near Lake Minnewanka:

Mount Aylmer, 10,333 ft.

Peechee, 9,585 ft.

Inglismaldie, 9,685 ft.

In the immediate vicinity of Banff:

Rundle, 9,615 ft.

Cascade, 9,830 ft.

Sulphur, 8,030 ft.

Bourgeau Range, 9,510 ft.

Tunnel, 5,510 ft.

To the south of Banff, along the Divide:

Mount Assiniboine, 11,860 ft.

West of Banff:

Castle Mountain, 9,000 ft.

Near Lake Louise:

Mount Lefroy, 11,290 ft.

Victoria, 11,400 ft.

Fairview, 9,001 ft.

Temple, 11,637 ft.

Hungabee, 11,305 ft.

Deltaform, 11,225 ft.



Banff Avenue

INTERESTING PLACES AND DISTANCES

While the list of drives, walks and boat trips, mentioned elsewhere, cover the leading pleasure trips, in and around Banff, the traveller, having the time, can spend a number of days in charming sight-seeing. Here are a few of the more interesting, the figures given, denoting the mileage generally from Banff:

Bankhead, C.P.R. Mines, where briquettes are made.....	5
Banff to Stony Creek.....	17
Stony Creek to Cuthead Cabin..	9
Cuthead to Windy Cabin.....	18
Windy Cabin to Red Deer.....	40
Buffalo Paddock.....	2
Bow Summit, from Lake Louise..	30
Canmore, to Hospital and the mines, getting view of the Three Sisters Mountain (9,704 ft.)....	16
Castle Mountain (9,000 ft.) via the Vermilion Range.....	17
Canmore, White Man's Pass, and Spray Lakes trail.....	18
Cascade Mountain.....	4
Cascade Trail.....	28
Fatigue Creek via Sundance Canyon.....	19
Forty Mile Creek.....	4
Healy Creek.....	7
Hoodoos.....	4
Hot Springs, up Mount Sulphur...	3
Kananaskis, eastern boundary of the Park and touching Stony Indian Reservation.....	35
Lake Minnewanka, or Devil's Lake, for which a day should be taken in order that fishing may be indulged in. On the way, views of Mt. Aylmer (10,333 ft.), Perchee (9,585 ft.) and Ingilis Maldie (9,685 ft.) are obtained.....	9
Lake Minnewanka Trail.....	14
Lake Minnewanka Trail, via Carrot River.....	21
Lake Louise.....	38
Little Pipestone Valley to head of Red Deer Valley.....	4½
Lumber Camp, on Spray River...	8
Loop Drive, viewing Golf Links...	7
Moraine Lake via Lake Louise...	45
Mount Assiniboine (11,860 ft.), familiarly known as "The matter horn of the Rockies," on account of its striking resemblance to the famous Swiss Mountain. It is one of the most difficult mountains to climb, the rocky side being almost vertical. To reach it, visitors take in scenery unequalled in the world.....	35

Mount Aylmer (10,333 ft.) on the shores of Lake Minnewanka....	15
Mouth of Red Earth Creek, to Simpson Summit via Shadow Lake and Mount Ball.....	27
Mount Edith Pass, on auto road past Vermilion Lakes.....	6
Mount Edith Trail to Sawback Trail.....	24
Pacific Auto Drive, west.....	28
Calgary Auto Drive.....	90
Pipestone Trail from Lake Louise.	28
Rundle Mountain Trail (climb)...	5
Simpson Summit Trail.....	18
Stony Squaw Mountain.....	4
Sundance Canyon via Cave and Basin and open swimming pool.	4
Spray Lakes and Eau Claire wagon road.....	28
Sulphur Mountain Trail.....	4
Tunnel Mountain Trail.....	1½
Town of Banff streets, viewing beautiful unique and rustic residences.....	6
Tunnel Mountain Drive, via Corkscrew road.....	5
Vermilion Auto Road, to lower Twin Lake.....	4½
Window of the Gods, to the southwest, to reach which trail is taken and short climb made.....	12

PARK REGULATIONS IN BRIEF

The defacement of any object, at the various springs, pavilions, trees, bridges, seats, etc., by cutting, or otherwise, is strictly forbidden.

As the penalty for starting forest fires is very heavy, it is well that every person, doing so in the open, exercise the greatest care. They shall:—

(a) Select a bare rock if possible, or if there be none a site on which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, dead wood, etc.

(b) Clear the place, within a radius of ten feet, of all dry vegetable matter.

(c) Use every possible precaution to prevent fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place; and carefully clear up before departure.

No dogs are allowed to run at large in the Park; when kept, must be licensed, and taken out only on leash.

No person shall ride or drive faster than a walk over bridges.

No person shall hunt, trap or take, any wild animal or bird.

No person shall fish other than by hook and line, and take more than fifteen fish each day. Fish less than 6 in. must be returned to water.



Bow Lake and Glacier

No person may catch fish, excepting lake trout, from November 1st to June 30th, and no person may catch lake trout, in any waters frequented by these fish, from Sept. 1st to April 30th, both days inclusive in each case.

No person shall carry fire-arms, unless sealed by the Government officer, or member of the R.N.W.M.P.

Every motor vehicle driven in the Park must be licensed, the fee being: For season \$5, and for single trip \$1.

of Sulphur Mountain, at the bottom of which is both hot and cold water. It was in the fall of 1880 that the Cave was found by some surveyors locating the C.P.R., but evidently the Indians knew of it before that. The surveyors noticed what they took to be smoke issuing from a spot up on the mountain side, and as it did not diminish an investigation was made. On climbing up the slope they were amazed to find that the "smoke" was steam coming



Cave and Basin Building, Bathing Station

Travel is allowed only on certain streets, as set forth in Clause 3.

Automobiles also run to the garages.

CAVE AND BASIN INSIDE OF MOUNTAIN

There are at Banff, in the Rocky Mountains Park, a number of things worth seeing, and they are all worthy of attention, but one of the most peculiar is what is known as the Cave and Basin, adjoining the Bathing Station on the road to Sundance Canyon.

It is a large hole, or cave extending a hundred or more feet in the bowels

from a hole in the rocky bed. Cutting down one of the many tall trees, which abound in the spot, they nailed pieces across it, forming a ladder, and down this descent was made. It was found that there was quite a hole in the rock, with water at the bottom. The sides of the Cave were covered with good sized "crystals," some 6, 7, and 8 feet long, but these have since been carried away.

The old Scotch guide who gives a description of the place to visitors bathed in the Basin 27 years back. At that time the inlet, or basin proper, was about the size of a "cart wheel" and the quicksand holes (somewhat in the shape of the sole of a shoe) were



Original Hot Spring Basin at Banff

small, he says, about the size of a "Chicago shoe." The water in the Basin keeps bubbling up from the bottom all the time, as though "alive" underneath. It is 90° F., and, after running out to the open swimming pool a little to the north, is 75 degrees. The outflow from the Basin is at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, and this runs in a pipe below the concrete walkway to the open swimming pool.

The warm water enters at the

there was in the early days many an old discarded crutch to denote that a cure had been made.

BATHING STATION

The Dominion Government have completed a new Bathing Station at Banff, in the Rocky Mountains Park. It is said to be the finest in America; certain it is that no bathing station has a more picturesque outlook. It is 200 feet long



Cave and Basin Pool

bottom of the Basin, while the cold comes in at one side.

UPPER HOT SPRINGS

What is known as the Upper Hot Springs is found some 5,000 feet above sea level, on the east side of Mt. Sulphur, close to the source of the sulphur water. It is thus called to distinguish it from the other springs lower down. All are treated more fully in connection with Sulphur Baths, Sulphur Water, Cave and Basin, Open Swimming Pools and Health Resort. It was at this spot that bathing in the hot sulphur water was first done in a hole dug in the ground, and at which

by 100 feet wide, and the stone for it was quarried out of a flinty mountain-side not far away. The cost was estimated at about \$250,000, but this will be exceeded before the finishing touches are given to it and the surroundings.

The basin proper has no roof, but bathing is indulged in both summer and winter. It is surrounded with mammoth plate glass windows, allowing bathers full view of the great mountain ranges and views. In winter time it is quite a novelty to bathe in this open pool with the water at 90° Fr. and see the snow-capped mountains and valleys all about. There are 135 dressing rooms in the new bathing station and 40 in the old, which is still used. The



Interior of Cave

new ones are "marble" finish, and built so that they carry the latest sanitary equipment and toilet necessities.

There are chutes, or drops, of 17 feet, from the upper gallery to the deep water, at the east end of the pool, and along the south side are diving or jumping boards, 12 x 17 feet.

To light the building and surrounding pool there are 400 square feet of prism lighting,—1410 individual lights.

BATHING IN WARM WATER SURROUNDED BY ICICLES

The Rocky Mountains Park, 50 miles west of Calgary, has been noted as a summer resort for a number of years. It was in 1885 that it first came to general notice, and since then has been visited by thousands who have enjoyed the majestic beauty, varied flora, and invigorating air. Those responsible for this are the Dominion Government, the C.P.R., and Dr. R. G. Brett, formerly member of the Northwest Council. They have each spent much money in presenting the advantages of the sulphur water to the people, so that its curative qualities are now fairly well known.

It is not only as a summer resort that the place is interesting. More and more its advantages as a winter resort are becoming apparent. Mountain climbing in winter, tobogganing, skiing, skating, curling, and all winter pastimes are indulged in. The C.P.R. has recognized the advantage of Banff as a winter resort and the winter of 1914-5 would have seen its fine hotel running full blast had it not been for the great European trouble.

One of the great attractions in connection with Banff, the gateway town to the great Rocky Mountains Park, is the sulphur hot springs. There are two such. One up on the mountain-side, over five thousand feet above sea level; and the other near the base, about one hundred feet above the town. At these places, hot and cold baths can be obtained. In winter time, with the thermometer running say twenty below zero, a bath in the hot springs is quite attractive, as the bather is in warm water up to or over his own depth, while around him there is nothing but a mass of great icicles and snow. The icicles hang in large clusters all round the rocky walls. It is certainly a unique bathing place, and must be seen to be appreciated.

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, AND GRILLS

There are at Banff, in Rocky Mountains Park, a number of good hostelrys. They are modern in construction and equipment. Each caters to the well-being of the visitor in proper form and at reasonable rates.

The Alberta is a three-storey frame edifice, on the main thoroughfare of the town, and is run the year round. Rates \$2.50 per day up. An out of the ordinary feature in connection with this hotel is the very attractive display to be found the year round, of plants in the reading room windows.

The Alpine Hotel is on the west side of Banff Ave., near the Post Office, and is run on European plan. It is a three-storey brick building, and is known as the Brett Block. All classes are catered to the year round.

Banff Springs Hotel is the official cognomen of the C.P.R. hotel. It is about two miles from the station, on a broad plateau, surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, and for the present is open only during summer months. A recently added attraction to the many to be found at this place was a large swimming pool, in which guests can sport themselves, while others can enjoy the fun by watching through the windows in reclining chairs within the house or from the galleries erected therefor. The hotel has five hundred guest rooms.

Grand View Villa, is a homelike unlicensed house, up on the mountain side, at the source of the Sulphur Springs. It is only a summer proposition and gives baths of all kinds. Rates, \$2.50 up. In connection there is a very attractive tea-room.

Hot Springs Hotel is up Sulphur Mountain, next to what is known as the Upper Hot Springs, and is run the year round. Being close to the Government baths, many put up at the Hot Springs Hotel, so that they can enjoy the benefits of the sulphur water. Rates \$2.00 per day and up. Everything is in keeping with the surroundings, even the Hotel sign being artistically made from poles secured in the neighborhood.

Hotel Mount Royal, is the name of a very nice three-storey castle-like building, at the southeast corner of Banff Ave. and Cariboo St., with about as much of the edifice on one street as the other. The rates are \$2.50 and upwards. This hotel is beautifully furnished, has running water in rooms and private baths.



Grand Canyon near Banff

The King Edward Hotel is at the corner of Cariboo St. and Banff Ave. It is a three-storey brick building; with bar under separate roof. The King Edward is an all year round proposition, catering largely to the commercial trade, and in summer the tourists. Rates, \$2.50 up. Well furnished and modern.

The Sanitarium hotel, is a four-storey, large frame structure, standing in a nice grove of trees just beyond the south end of Banff Ave., across the Bow river bridge. It is open for business in the summer months, and like the other hotels, caters to the tourist trade. Rates \$3 and upwards.

There are a number of good boarding houses in Banff, the largest of which is the Homestead, on Lynx Ave., and which may be termed a comfortable, homelike hotel, without license. The others are of a more private nature, and are to be found in different parts of the town.

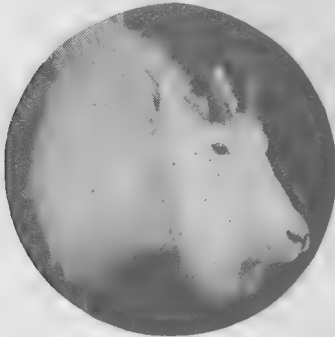
Those having families, and wishing to live in a less public way, can be readily accommodated, as within the town, and also Banff villa, there are a number of very nice summer cottages. These are rented out in a furnished condition; that is, they have nearly all but the household linen, so that within a very short space of time the family can become settled.

Down in the centre of the town, on Banff Ave., there are a number of cafes, grills and restaurants.

(See Advertising Section.)

HUNTING IN WESTERN CANADA

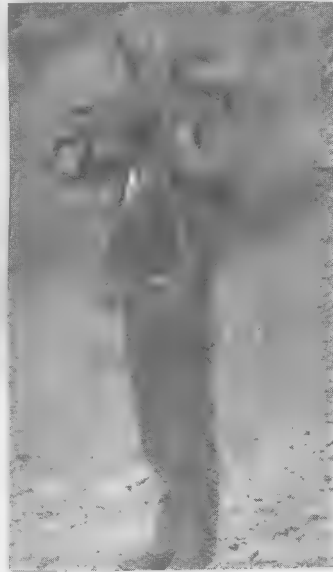
It may not be known that within the Canadian Rocky Mountains, in



Goat Shot by a Lady

the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, there are approximately 237 square miles, abounding in what may

be called big game. Sheep, Goat, Deer, Bear, Elk, Cariboo, Mountain Lions, Wolves are to be found; also a large variety of small game. This region is said to be twice as large as all of the New England States and New York taken together, or a total area of the United Kingdom.



Big Rams

The Rocky Mountain Park which extends from Kananaskis to the Great Divide and to the north as far as the Bow Lakes, lies within this big game area and Banff is the starting point for most hunting parties. The Park itself is an absolute game preserve and within its boundaries no gun can be fired. The existence of this preserve is found, however, to be an advantage to the hunter rather than otherwise as under protection the game increases rapidly and overflows into the adjacent territory. Banff has large outfitting companies and a party entrusting the ten or more days' trip to the outfitting companies it can feel confident of being well equipped. Good guides are furnished, men who know the trails and rendezvous of the game. The best of equipment is furnished, so that ladies may go along with pleasure and comfort. Outfitting Departments: Write N. K. Luxton, Brewster Transport Co., J. Simpson, (F. Wellman of Morley).



Mount Temple and Consolation Lake

CANADIAN ZOO

In the Canadian Zoo, at Banff, Alberta, within the Rocky Mountains Park, there are fine specimens of buffalo, moose, elk, deer, Persian sheep, Angora goats, bear, wolves, coyotes,

Raccoons Orange Squirrel
Silver Pheasants
Golden Pheasants
Amherst Pheasants
Reeves Pheasants
Common Pheasants
Pea Fowls



Mountain Sheep

lynx, badgers, martens, and a number of the smaller animals.

In the Zoo, adjacent to the Museum, may be seen the following animals of the Rocky Mountains:

Black Bears
Cinnamon Bears
Grizzly Bears
Red Foxes
Kit Foxes
Timber Wolves
Coyotes
Lynx
American Panther
(or Mountain Lion)
Badgers
Pine Martens
Porcupines
Mountain Gopher
Alpine Gophers
Marmots
Fox Squirrels
Black Squirrels
Canada Geese
Hawks
Golden Eagles
Bald-headed Eagle
Owls
Pelican

The following animals, from distant parts of the world, may be seen in the Zoo:—

Ringtail Monkey
Rhesus Monkeys
Polar Bear

ANIMAL PADDOCK

The Buffalo Park, or Animal Paddock, in Canada's National Park, is about two miles east of Banff, on the road to the mining town of Bankhead, lies on either side of the C.P.R., and is free to the public. It is a large tract of land, strongly fenced in. Those animals which cannot run at large with the others are kept in separate corrals. It is intensely interesting to drive out to, and around inside, the Park; the animals feeding as quietly as barnyard stock, so long as unmolested.

In the paddock are the following animals of the Rocky Mountains Park:

American Elk herd
Buffalo herd
Moose
Mule herd
Rocky Mountain Goats
Rocky Mountain Sheep
Virginia Deer herd

The following animals, from distant parts of the world, may also be seen:

Angora Goats Persian Sheep
Four-horned Sheep Yak



An Old Goat

There is a race course near the Park, upon which Stoney Indians' annual sports are held each year; the gathering being one of the principal events of the district.



Bow Falls at Banff

DEER IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

In the Rocky Mountains Park are to be found fine specimens of White-tailed and Red deer. Many of these are quite tame and roam through the very streets of Banff unmolested by man or dog, the latter being forbidden to be allowed at large. As a general thing the deer are not seen about town in mid-day, but at night, and early morning they frequently come right up to the houses.

ALPINE CLUB AND CLIMBING

About half way up Mt. Sulphur, in Rocky Mountains Park, the Alpine Club of Canada has secured control of a portion of the mountain side. It is situated about a mile from the forks of the road near the bridge, and the approach thereto is by Mountain Avenue. Here a club house and lodging rooms (tents as well as wooden buildings) have been erected. They are well situated, overlooking one of the grandest views within the Park. The first building was put up in 1909. A. O. Wheeler, Canada's most famous mountain climber, is the president, and he is always early on the ground; as a consequence no time is lost in connection with each season's operations. A good chef is at hand, so that the keen appetites of the members are looked after in an excellent manner. There are baths. Guides

are to be had; some of them being from Switzerland. One of the ideas Mr. Wheeler has in connection with the organization is to have "homes" or stopping places for pedestrians or mountain climbers throughout the Park.

The club holds its annual camp on some previously selected section of the picturesque Canadian Rockies. In 1912, the seventh annual camp was held at Vermilion Pass, on the route of the cross-mountain motor road, and it was largely attended, a number of gentlemen of importance and distinction being present from many parts. The meeting was a great success in every respect. During 1914 the Club had its camp in the Yoho Valley, the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

AUTO DRIVE AND MOTOR ROADS

Entrance can be made into the Rocky Mountains Park, from Calgary, on what may be termed the Pacific Auto Drive. On the way Stony Indian Reservation at Morley, and also the mining towns of Canmore and Bankhead are passed; the latter being where briquettes (lumps of pressed "pasted" together coal dust) are made. The dam and power works of the Calgary electric supply is also passed. The west boundary of the Indian reservation is the beginning of the Park. Coming to what is known as the Gap, a very narrow valley and the gateway to the mountains, one commences to realize the majesty and beauty of the Rocky Mountains. On reaching Banff the



On the Saddle Board of the Rockies

driver will likely turn to the left, and run up to the main street of the town, to and across the bridge where the roads fork off in all directions. But it would be well before touching the bridge to take a look in at the Government offices, as all autoists are expected to report there, or to the R.N.W.M.P. Automobiles can only be run on certain streets.

West of Banff the auto drive is completed to the Alberta boundary, and the British Columbia authorities are carrying it on through to the Coast, so that before long, automobilists can run clear from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and from there on down to the most southern points in California.



Lake Minnewanka Boat "Aylmer" Makes Daily Trips

The Rocky Mountain section passes through a most picturesque and interesting section, giving motorists unrivalled views of snow-capped peaks, beautiful valleys, tree-studded mountain sides, rocky promontories, ravines and canyons, rivers, falls, lakes, and wild animal life, for often on the wayside deer and mountain sheep are to be seen grazing quite contentedly, in all an educational, awe-inspiring, invigorating trip.



Giant Steps, Paradise Valley

It is pleasing to note that the different Governments are taking hold of this Pacific Auto Drive, and doing what they can to push it along. In this connection, the Park Commissioner of the Dominion is doing much to further the work in the mountainous or park sections. He says that a substantial amount of new work was done upon it and that the policy is to press it through as rapidly as possible. The Commissioner goes on to show that a large amount of work at

various points is completed, good bridges being erected wherever necessary. It takes time to build such a road, as the rock has to be blasted carefully so that unnecessary defacement is avoided.

It is shown that great advantage arises to a country through tourist traffic; the case of Italy being cited. In that country, a state tourist department is advocated, with agents throughout the world, who will urge foreigners to visit the country and spend money; and some such scheme is suggested for Canada, the contention being that if proper efforts are made the Dominion, with its incomparable scenic attractions and good motor roads, can reasonably expect an annual revenue from the tourist traffic which will bulk into the millions. If such be the case, there should be no hesitancy in expending large sums of money in furthering the Pacific Auto Drive.

We cannot do better in closing than quote from the Dominion Park Commissioner's report upon the matter:

"In connection with the commercial side of National Parks, automobile traffic appears to provide a means of immensely increasing the revenue to be derived by the people of Canada from the tourist. The Parks Branch is shaping its development work on lines calculated to

make the unrivalled scenery of the Rockies accessible to automobile traffic. Consideration of the expansion of recent years with respect to motors and motoring cannot fail to convince one that adequate trunk roads through the mountains will inevitably mean a huge automobile traffic, and consequently, a large expenditure of money by the autoists. Statistics indicate that, in the United States alone, there are about a million motor cars—a car for every hundred of population.



Takahaw Falls, Near Banff

BOARD OF TRADE

The Banff Board of Trade is a representative body of the business men of the town, the membership fee being nominal. Officers are elected each year, and consist of a President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, the latter being the only one drawing a salary. There is also a Council.

It is a community of men who spend their time most unselfishly in the interests of a place. It has been in existence the past twelve years, but only recently took definite official formation.

BOATHOUSES, CANOES AND ROWBOATS

Within five minutes' walk of the Bow river bridge is the Bow River Boathouse with convenient river wharves. This spot, in summer, is exceedingly busy and a very pretty sight on a bright day.

There are motor launches which make regular trips at certain hours of the day; they can also be had by the hour for parties, and there is no nicer time offering than for a party to secure one of the launches and make excursion some miles up the river.

At the Boathouse there are a number of canoes and rowboats which can be had at reasonable rates by the hour or day. There are all kinds, large and small, and some are of the specially safe class, so that those who are not accustomed to such means of traffic can feel that they are not in grave danger while on the water.

Rates and other information can be had through the little leaflet which the boat owner issues.

Rowboats and canoes for hire at following rates:—

First hour	\$.50
Each succeeding hour25
Half-day (six hours)	1.50
Per day	2.50
Boatmen, per hour50

For parties through Vermilion Lakes, by boat or canoe, in charge of experienced boatmen the charge is:—

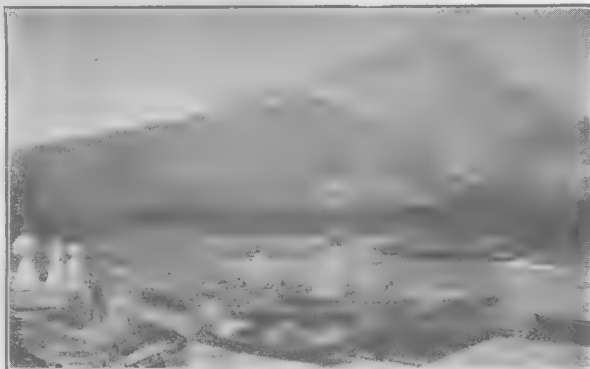
One passenger	\$1.00
Each additional passenger50

Any number taken at any time at 15 minutes' notice.

(See Advertising Section.)

BOW RIVER AND FALLS

The Bow river rises at the Bow river and Bear creek summit, some forty miles north of Lake Louise, within the Rocky Mountains Park. At its source are small Glacial Lakes and continues as a small stream for some distance. Winding its way south and eastward, it becomes a good stream at Banff. A few hundred yards under the bridge it starts in rapids form and gains in velocity, until close to the Fish Hatchery, when it leaps over a rocky shelf of some fifty feet in height, forming the Bow Falls. These are just west of the south end of Tunnel Mountain in an exceedingly romantic spot, much



Boating on the River

avored by the angler. They are well worth a visit by anyone. The confluence of the rivers Bow and Spray is a little below the Falls.

For some miles up the Bow River from the boathouse, there are beautiful trips for motor boats, canoes or rowboats, the river being navigable up to and beyond Healy Creek. This is an ideal trip, hemmed in by magnificent mountain views and sweeping hills and forests.

BRETT HOSPITAL

Nearby the Sanitarium Hotel is the Brett Hospital, which is conducted privately. It is a handsome, two-storey red brick structure, built in crescent shape, a broad stairway in the centre leading up to the offices. This institution is really an outgrowth of the



National Park Museum at Banff

Sanitarium. The Hospital is well equipped with modern operating and surgical rooms, and has a staff of skilled physicians and nurses. There are baths given with water from the hot sulphur springs. All kinds are given: Turkish, electric, shower, tub or plunge. There are massage rooms for both men and women, where those having complaints, which the mineral waters will aid, can find treatment. To this institution the medical fraternity of Canada sends patients. Each room is so situated that there is direct light. They are all airy and have hot and cold running water, and the institution is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity. It is a most convenient and comfortable place for the invalid, or those requiring absolute quietness, — a genuine recuperating place, amid beautiful natural surroundings.

MUSEUM

What is known as Canada's National Museum, is at Banff, within the confines of Canada's National Park, and it is growing each year. There is an increase of animal life, both in the live and stuffed divisions, and there is a much greater interest taken in it, as shown by the large increase in visitors. This has been so great that those in authority feel called upon to make recommendation that more money be expended on the Museum than heretofore. It is felt that the present building,—a very suitable and unique, peeledlog structure in keeping with the surroundings,—is on the small side. If the offices could be placed somewhere else, and the building now used for them and the Museum, all given over to museum purposes a step in advance would be taken. It is understood that some such provision is contemplated in the new plan proposed to be adopted for the laying-out of the townsite.

The exhibits now in the building are well arranged, and give visitors not only

the names of the flora and fauna on exhibition but a little descriptive article as well, thus adding to the pleasure of the visit to the place. If more room was available those in charge could make a much better display and the



Bow Falls

visitor would receive much greater pleasure.

CASCADE MOUNTAIN

Cascade Mountain, originally called "Stoney Chief," lies to the northeast of the town of Banff, a little beyond the Animal Paddock, and can be reached by trail and road. It stands out quite prominently from the other ranges through being gray granite in color. On it are some fine fossil beds. It is 9,830 feet high. From the west it runs up from the valley, between it and Stoney Squaw Mountain, in rather an easy looking ascent, but not so on the other sides. The southern, or crag,

face has seldom been climbed. A good pony trail leads to the top from the Spray valley.

CHURCHES OF BANFF

The Anglican church in Banff, is at the corner of Beaver and Buffalo Sts. It is a stone structure, built from material secured within the limits, and is peculiar in that it is finished inside similar to the outside. The wide space between the bottom and inner edge of

latter are in charge at present, Rev. Mr. Archibald being the minister. The Methodist building is used largely for public meeting purposes.

The Presbyterian meeting house, is on Bear Ave., midway between Cariboo and Buffalo streets. It is a white brick structure and well finished.

St. Mary's R.C. church is on Lynx Ave. It is a neat frame building, comfortably finished. Rev. Father Hermes is at present in charge.



Fresh and Hot Sulphur Water Swimming Pools at Banff Springs Hotel

the window sills, is covered with moss, and gives a very attractive appearance. The whole place is finished "in the rough" and is unique all through. There is an addition to the building as yet incomplete. Rev. Mr. Harrison is the incumbent.

The Methodist church building is at the corner of Buffalo St. and Banff Ave., but it is not now used for church purposes. There has been a union with the Presbyterians as to services. For three years a Methodist minister is in charge, and then, for the next three years, the Presbyterians control. The

COAL MINES

About five miles east of Banff is Bankhead, where the Pacific Anthracite coal mines are situated. This is an important mining town, nestling in a valley, surrounded by great peaks. The head offices of the company look very pretty in summer time, and the R.C. church, away up on a pinnacle, attracts attention. There is what is called the "old town" and "new town" of Bankhead, the latter being where the more recent mines are being operated. The coal is carried down to the lower grade,



Aspen Ave., Banff

at the C.P.R. track, by means of an elevated double track narrow gauge railway.

At Bankhead what is known as coal briquettes, (a compressed form of coal dust, about the size of an ordinary apple) are made, and it is an interesting, though exceedingly dirty, process to watch.

Further east, on the Calgary road, is Canmore, another mining district, the mines proper being a little distance off from the regular C.P.R. track, as is also the case with Bankhead. At the station is the town of Canmore, with a neat little hospital conducted by the



Hunting with the Camera

Brett Institution at Banff. The town itself has been spoken of as the most attractive mining town in the West, and, perhaps has the most imposing setting of any mining town in the world.

What is known as the Georgetown mines are also near Canmore.

CORKSCREW DRIVE

The Corkscrew Road, or Drive, is up Tunnel Mountain, and is a series of turns or winds in the roadway, up the mountain side, one almost above the other, forming a spiral roadway.

Especially in summer it is interesting to go up and down this roadway. To make it rigs are expected to go always in the direction they set out, and that is from Banff Ave. eastward along Buffalo street. Corkscrew Road can be covered on a trip to the Animal Paddock, via Tunnel Mountain.

To make the trip one goes up Buffalo St., passing along the southeast bank of the Bow River; continuing along the climb, until well up the mountain, when a most magnificent panoramic view of Banff and the surroundings is obtained,—a wonderful sight, covering miles of territory, and showing the town and the full sweeps of the Bow Valley to great advantage.

A little further on up the roadway the Corkscrew Drive proper is encountered. It is a narrow roadway, making seven turns in two hundred feet. From this on the road runs downwards to the Bankhead road, which is reached at the northern base of the mountain. On the way there are, in addition to the Corkscrew, a number of other interesting turns, one complete "S" being made.

C.P.R. HOTEL

The hotel of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, known as the Banff Springs Hotel, is one of the finest and best equipped hosteleries in America. It is reached by motors and vehicles, from Spray Avenue. There are also pathways along the same roads, that by Glen Ave. running up from the Fish Hatchery road, through a path in the dense wood. Either way gives visitors delightful views. The hotel stands in a most commanding spot, and from its verandahs scenery that cannot be excelled anywhere is to be seen in all directions. One of the attractions in connection with the hotel is the great Roman bath, the swimming in which can be witnessed by guests from within the premises. There are over 500 rooms in the place.

CASCADE CREEK

Cascade Creek and Valley, lies to the east of Banff, and can be seen all the way on a trip to Bankhead. The creek is not a large stream but runs quite rapidly. A peculiar thing about Cascade Creek is that within about a mile of Bankhead, the river bed takes almost a right angle turn, coming from the east and returning east. It is something out of usual to see water running "on the square" which it nearly does



Banff Springs Hotel—C.P.R.



Spiral Drive on Tunnel Mountain

on this point. Another feature in connection with Cascade Creek is that it runs into Lake Minnewanka, and almost at the same point runs out again. Devil's Canyon, through which the Creek runs, is crossed at the point where the Calgary Power Dam is placed; the power being thus conserved, for winter use, when the rivers are shallow. This dam is also the spot from which Banff will eventually receive hydro-power.

to Cave and Basin and Sundance Canyon, and return.

4. To Mt. Edith Pass, Sawback Mountain and return, along part of the Pacific Auto Drive, and viewing Vermilion Lakes. On the route, mountain sheep and deer are often seen, on, and close to the road.

5. To Cave and Basin, and return, giving view of the Recreation Grounds and Pavilion, occupying one hour.

6. To Upper Hot Springs, at Grand



DRIVES

1. To Lake Minnewanka, or Devil's Lake, and return, an interesting drive, presenting fine mountain peaks and valleys richly covered with shrubbery and flowers.

2. To Tunnel Mountain, Buffalo, Moose and Elk Park, Zoo, Cave and Basin, and return, giving very attractive views and allowing time for inspection of the fine Bathing Station and Swimming Pool.

3. Around the Loop, allowing view of the C.P.R. Hotel, and Grand View Villa and Weather Observatory on the mountain top, past the Fish Hatchery,

View Villa, a trip of two hours, giving view of the sulphur springs source, and magnificent panoramic view of surroundings, and passing the Alpine Club quarters.

7. To Observatory, on top of Mount Sulphur, made by saddle horse only, time four hours.

8. To and past the C.P.R. Hotel, along the Spray road, a two hour drive, beautiful scenery all the way, and affording an excellent view of the rapidly-running river Spray from an elevation of two hundred, or more feet; also a splendid view of Goat Mountain.

9. To Tunnel Mountain, up Cork-

screw Drive, along road on crest of foothills, viewing the Hoodoos and back of Rundle Mountain, through the old townsite of Anthracite, and returning by Calgary-Banff Auto Road. Time, three hours.

These are the regular drives, covering the inner features of the Banff neighborhood, and can be increased to almost any extent. Other interesting places are mentioned elsewhere.

Ask for livery tariff, giving full particulars as to rates by the hour, for



Deer in the Park

saddle horses, single and other rigs, as regulated by the Minister of the Interior.

ECHO RIVER, AND WILLOW CREEK

Echo river joins the Bow about half a mile above the Bow river bridge, and for two miles is a perfect stream for the lovers of boating or canoeing. The water is beautifully clear, there is an easy current, and the banks are shady, presenting fine spots for picnicking or camping.

A mile from the junction of the Echo with the Bow, Willow Creek empties into the Echo. It is also an easily navigable stream.

A canoe or boat trip, up either of these streams, will not soon be forgotten.

FISH HATCHERY IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

The Dominion Fish Hatchery, in Canada's National Park, is on Glen Ave., at the forks of the road on one of the driveways to the Golf Links. It is a neat frame structure, close to the home of the Inspector, Mr. Robt. Rodd. Both are amidst trees, on the west bank of the Bow river not far from the Falls. It is quite interesting to visit the Hatchery in the spring, when the spawn is being hatched, and which, in the form of young fish, is placed in lakes of moderate size, around the building, and later on in the streams in the Park, and other distant ports, for greater growth. The spawn comes from Port Arthur, and other distant points, and is that of lake trout, while considerable river trout are shipped yearly by the Inspector. Some speckled trout are hatched, but only a limited quantity. It is expected that before long the Government will have all kinds of trout and salmon here. It is indeed interesting to visit the place and see the fish in all stages of development, from "pollywogs" to good sized, well-developed members of the finny tribe being hatched and fed, in natural water as no artificial heat is used in connection with the work.

In the small lakes, around the hatchery, the fish, after they are somewhat grown, are husbanded; all kinds, and of different ages, being put in. One object in view is to see how the different fish live together. One variety is the Nipegon trout, said by some to be canabalistic in their tendency, but so far nothing of the sort has been noticed. They are quite at peace with the other varieties and all apparently enjoy being together.

FISHING IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

Of fishing in Rocky Mountains Park there is abundance, and no licenses are required, outsiders, as well as those within the territory, being allowed freedom in this respect. The streams and lakes all through the Rockies are well supplied with several varieties of trout, and land-locked salmon, or lake trout, are caught in the large lakes. A number of times have thirty-pounders been landed.

The Dominion Government has issued a "Classified Guide to Fish and their Habits in the Rocky Mountains Park." It is a beautifully gotten up illustrated work, and can be had free on application. It will aid anyone who is after good sport.

The angler can find pleasure to no end within this great area, and at short distance from the base of supply. Banff is the general headquarters for such, and from here even a few days' time will give the fisher nice sport with either hook and fly.

"At evening, when the afterglow purples the water, and the big fellows are jumping after flies, the joy that only an angler at such times feel may be his to the full. Or, if he wishes to vary the sport, Lake Minnewanka and a thirty-pounder at the end of a trowling line can be his in season."

To reach most of the lakes a journey on horseback is necessary and a kodak lends added interest to the day's outing.

Another form of sport is to take canoe or rowboat at Banff and go up the Bow river. For miles one can do this, and not only enjoy the best of true sport but enjoy Nature in all its beauty and majestiness. And on the trip rapids will be encountered, which will give a thrill of excitement to the trip.

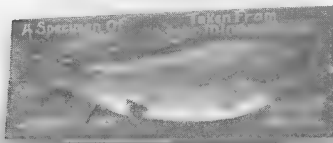
The Government work above alluded to tells of the haunts and habits of the various fish, so that the sportsman need not lose much time in locating the kind of fish he is after, and it tells of the

where briquettes are made, and where the anthracite mines are located. From here the Cascade river to Devil's Canyon is followed.

The lake is some 15 miles long by from 1 to 2 miles wide, and in places it



A Nice String of Rainbow Trout



many fishing districts. It is well written, and also gives the regulations affecting fishing.

LAKE MINNEWANKA, AND FISHING

Lake Minnewanka is somewhat over nine miles east of Banff, and is a most beautiful sheet of water. On the way Buffalo Park is passed, and the road skirts Cascade Mountain, and runs through Bankhead, the mining town,

has not been fathomed. With high peaks all around, it is verily hedged in on all sides.

Launches in summer ply daily to the farther end of Lake Minnewanka, from the west end, making the trip of over fifteen miles. At the east end is what is known as the Hoodoo cluster, strange looking natural concrete monuments. At the extreme head is "The Gap," and to the north the "Devil's Head," a peculiar shaped mountain peak, which is black the year round and thus lead the natives to call it "Devil's Lake." Near also is the Ghost River, a weird valley where no stream flows. There are a number of strange formations in the neighborhood. The legend has it that these were supposed by the Indians to be the home of spirits, whom they thought to placate with gifts. When the natives came to the wilds they knew the grim, gray Devil's Head was watching them, and lest the Mighty One be angry and spoil their hunting made offerings of tobacco, pipes, tomahawks, and so on, so that he would

be with them. Relics of this kind have been found on ledges around the Lake, where at one time ran a great Indian highway. Buried in regular form somewhere around the shores are supposed to be the remains of a caste girl, buried in a lone spot in the 40's, and which grave has been looked for ever since.

There are two chalets at the west end of the Lake, where good accommodation can be obtained. If motor or steam rides are not congenial, there is a fine equipment of boats and canoes, and

lated by the Minister of the Interior, so that there can be no overcharge.

A full tariff, for the different kind of rigs, saddle horses and ponies, can be had on application to any of the stables or hotel carriage agents.

Guides are furnished when called for.

LOG BUTCHER SHOP

While perhaps it is nothing very unusual to see a log butcher shop, as there



if visitors wish it guides will direct to the fishing, which is excellent.

This beautiful sheet of water, which someone has said looks like a transplanted bit of the Mediterranean, has as a background Mt. Aylmer, a majestic peak of 10,335 feet. Besides Devil's Canyon and Ghost River, there are a number of places of interest, including Aylmer Canyon, a great district for exploration.

There is a townsite at Minnewanka, upon which the Government has already built over 750 feet of roadways.

There is ice boating and skating on Lake Minnewanka, and it generally lasts longer than on the river, as there is no current to cut the ice.

(See Advertising Section for Guides.)

LIVERY TARIFF

The charges for horses and rigs within the Rocky Mountains Park are regu-

were many in the olden days in the east, there is one in Banff that is peculiar in that it belongs to one of the wealthiest concerns in the land. It is owned by a company that could put up a marble one, if necessary,—the P. Burns Co. of Calgary. The building is built of peeled logs, secured from the bush in the mountains nearby. The logs are all nicely smoothed off, and varnished in natural. It is well equipped internally, being all natural wood finish, and in summer, with flower gardens along the side, has a very pretty and unique appearance.

LOOP DRIVE

What is known as the Loop Drive is one of the prettiest drives, in the level section of Canada's National Park, at Banff. In length it is about 9 miles, and passes the Golf Links and Club House, and skirts the base of Mt. Rundle,

passing which the openings of the subterranean house sites can be seen in the distance. On crossing the bridge, over the Spray River and above the rapids, a beautiful view of the Bow Falls is obtained. The Hoodoos can also be seen across the river, and, looking backwards there is a good view of the C.P.R. hotel, and Grand View Villa away up on the mountain side.

The valley leading to the Golf Links, is between Tunnel and Rundle Mount-

MASSIVE RANGE

What is called the Massive Range is a series of peaks lying to the west of Banff. The range is more solid looking than the others in the neighborhood, which gives it a much heavier appearance than the other mountains. It looks as though touching each of the western ends of Vermilion and Sulphur mountains, as it lies across the valley; but the appearance is deceiving, for



Any Lady May Enjoy This

ains, and away to the east lies the Fairholme range.

LUMBER YARD---RUSTIC

As has been repeatedly stated, everything within Banff is of a unique tidy nature; and this applies in connection with lumber yards, of which there are several. It is quite safe to say that nowhere is there a more trimly kept lumber yard than at Banff. It has none of the objectionable features so often seen in connection therewith.

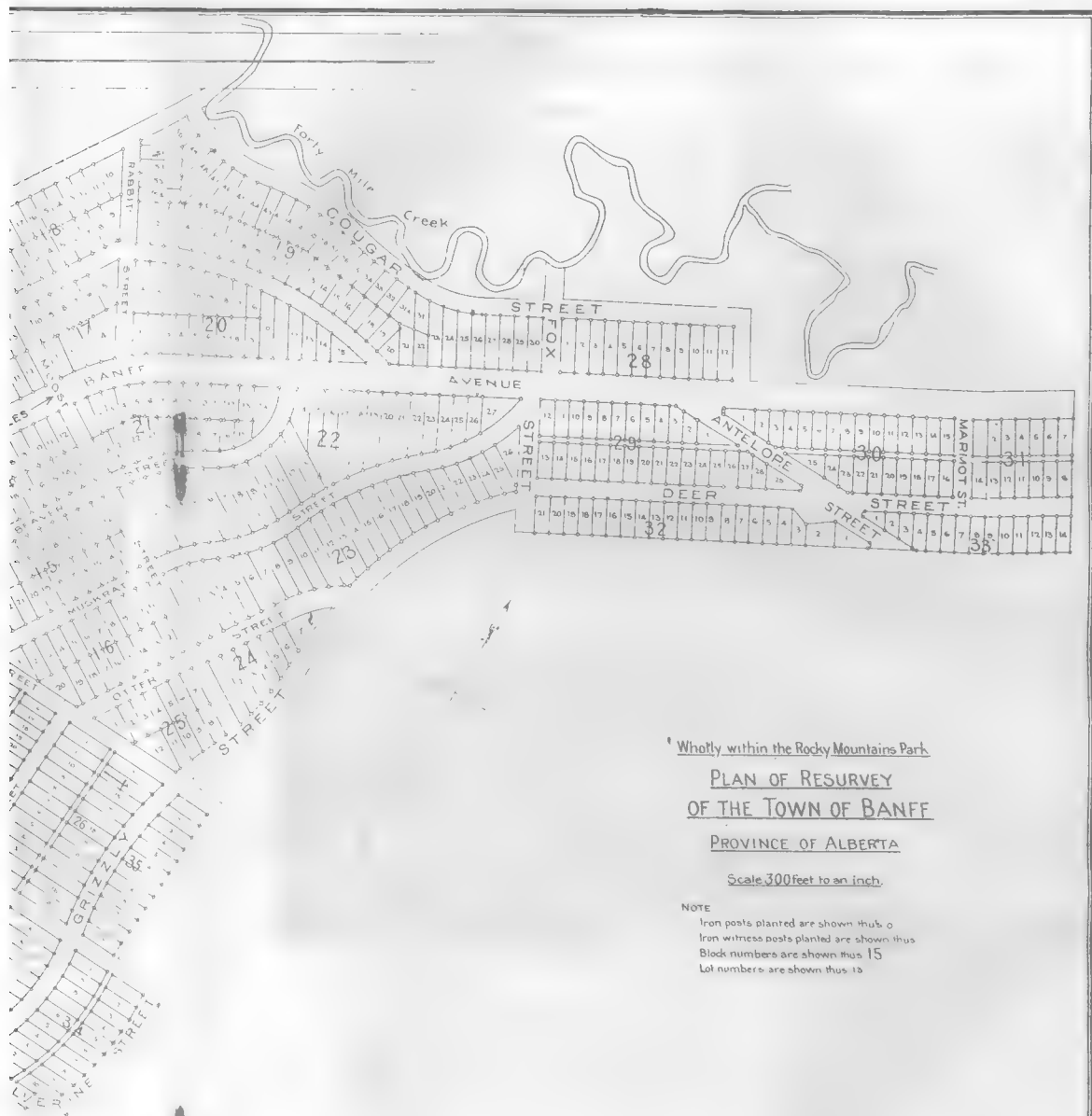
the ranges are quite a distance apart, the C.P.R. running along the ravine between the Vermilion and Massive ranges.

MIDDLE SPRINGS

The Middle Springs are two miles from Bow river bridge, and the approach thereto is one of the finest, the flora on the way being at certain seasons most beautiful. Mountain Ave. is taken to reach the spot, and a turn is made to the right close to one of the resting pavilions. The Kidney Springs are further up

- C.P.R.Y STATION





Wholly within the Rocky Mountains Park

PLAN OF RESURVEY
OF THE TOWN OF BANFF

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Scale 300 feet to an inch

NOTE

Iron posts planted are shown thus o
Iron witness posts planted are shown thus
Block numbers are shown thus 15
Lot numbers are shown thus 15

towards the Hot Springs, and both contain a large quantity of what is known as lithium. As yet these springs have not been utilized. The water runs away freely, and it will be noticed is honeycombing the walkway.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

There is Mountain Climbing galore in the neighborhood of Banff. The pleasure derivable depends largely upon the time at one's disposal, as there are mountains of easy ascent and others presenting more difficult work. As to these climbs, Godenrath's Guide says:

Mountain, northwestward, is a sharp lofty pinnacle. This is Mt. Edith, affording a splendid dolomite climb, equal to anything in the Tyrolese Alps, and within easy reach of Banff. Twenty miles south of Banff, along the Spray valley, is the Matterhorn of the Rockies—Mt. Assiniboine, a sheer pyramid of almost vertical rock, towering above vast glacier fields and lofty peaks. Height 11,860 ft. Its northern slope presents three perpendicular faces, ice-glazed, over-hanging and precipitous, attaining an angle of 80° where the three faces converge into the final spire. The west side is a beetling buttress,



Annual Indian Sports Day at Banff

"Tunnel Mountain, the island knob of rock lying between Cascade and Rundle, on the east side of the Bow Falls, is an easy walk for the most ambitious climber; Sulphur Mountain, either by way of the Hot Springs or up the northern end, is not a difficult climb, and offers a splendid view of the whole Bow valley. Both Cascade and Rundle Mountains are steep enough to afford arduous work, but both have been ascended, comparatively easy routes having been cut by the government so a person can ride almost to the top. Cascade has been traversed from the town (Banff) to the summit and back, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Rundle from 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. On Cascade Mountain are some very fine fossil beds. Behind Stoney

down which avalanches pour all the year. The east side is a sheer precipice; the south walled masonry."

(See Advertising Section for Guides.)

MOUNT EDITH, AND PASS

The highest peak of Mt. Edith lies to the north of the town of Banff beyond Stoney Squaw Mountain. From the town, it looks as though Edith was considerably lower than the Vermilion range, but this is owing to the latter being so much nearer. Mt. Edith is 8,370 ft. high, nearly 2,000 ft. more than Stoney, and it is very noticeable in winter as it has a dense covering of snow. The mountain can also be seen to the west of the town, some two miles, by road on the Pacific Auto Drive, and



Gordon Canyon, Bow Lakes

stands out there very prominently through the Pass of the same name. An excellent way to get a view of Mt. Edith is to drive along the road north of Vermilion Lakes as far west as the Pass, at which point one of the grandest views of the great peak is to be seen. It is a trip well worth taking. An added attraction is that on the way visitors are brought to close range with deer and sheep.

MOUNTED POLICE

What is known as the R. N. W. M. P., — Royal North West Mounted Police — have a post, or division, at Banff, in Canada's National Park. At one time it was more of a district office than now, and the force was housed in log buildings. The office is now a red pressed brick building adjacent to the Museum and Zoo, within a pretty grove of trees; the quarters look very tasty nestled in the pines. It is as attractive, if not the most attractive, building for the purpose within the whole police area.

The R.N.W.M.P. is made up of fine, well-built men, some of whom have been years in the service; the majority are young fellows of excellent character and aims. The Mounted Police, of whom there are over 1200, are what may be termed Dominion mounted constabulary. Their commission entitles each man to exercise police authority at any point within the Dominion, but the exercise of their duty has been chiefly confined to the West, in the great stretches where there are few villages or towns. Though they have authority within all corporations, it is seldom that they interfere with municipal business, their operations having to do more with crime than local misdemeanor.

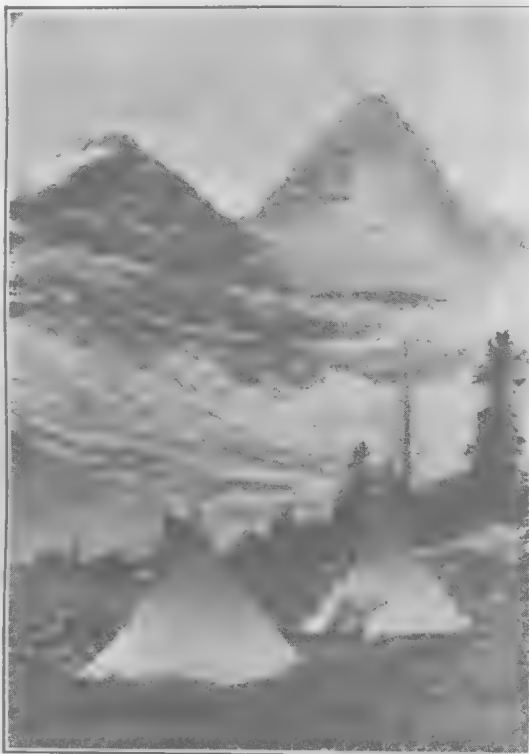
MYSTIC AND SAWBACK LAKES

What are known as the Mystic and Sawback Lakes are reached by horseback via Mt. Edith Pass and up Forty Mile Creek valley. They are beautiful

sheets of water, and carry plenty of the finny tribe. To do justice to the trip and outing it will require two days—three is better—so that there may be a full day's angling. This trip is generally done on horseback with one light pack.

OBSERVATORY, AND WEATHER

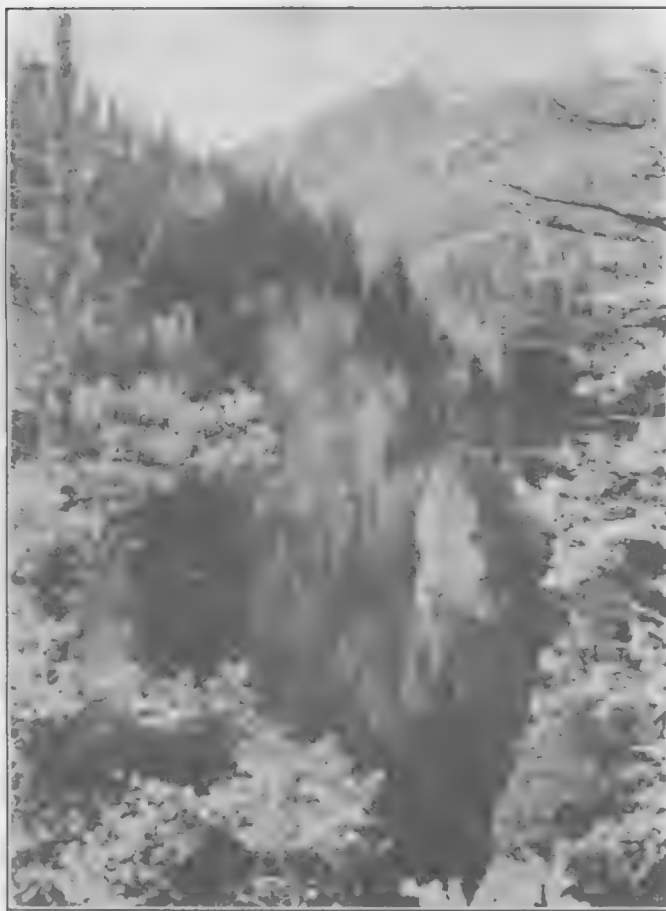
The Meteorological Observatory of the Dominion Government is at the



Mt. Assiniboine

top of Mt. Sulphur, in Rocky Mountains Park, some 9,484 ft. above sea level. Here conditions prevailing each day are recorded the year round, and transferred to the proper authorities for tabulation. It is in charge of competent officials and has proven of considerable advantage to the West.

The Government reports state that the climate of Banff is somewhat representative of the Rocky Mountains as a whole, although some higher places have more snow and cold, and some lower



Aylmer Canyon near Lake Minnewanka, Rocky Mountains Park
200 to 600 feet deep

spots have less snow and are warmer. There may be frost and snow, monthly, in places above 7,000 ft. It is exceptionally healthy and enjoyable. At the altitude, in a climate of its rarity of air, a person is often stimulated and exhilarated, but the increased or quicker action of the heart should warn him to conserve his strength, take proper rest and so gain in health.

The mean annual precipitation during 16 years is 20.67 inches with a maximum of 30.51 in 1902 and a minimum of 14.51 inches in 1906. The average annual amount of snow on the ground

the valley to its present elevation by pack ponies, a distance of over six miles from the station.

PACKING OUTFITS AND GUIDES

The packing and outfitting business is one that is always in a state of projection in Banff; possibly in no tourist resort in the world can more pack ponies be seen than at this point in the season. Hundreds of these sturdy little Indian-bred cayuses are always quartered around Banff, and can be hired at the rate of fifty cents per day per head.



Packing Outfits and Guides

for 16 winters is from 12 to 13 inches with a maximum at any one time of 48 inches, the lowest maximum amount being 8.

The extreme temperature is 90.5 which is exceptionally warm. Temperatures as high as 80 to 87 occur on an average, only about 6 times during the summer.

The mean of the minimum extremes of temperature for 16 years is about 30° below zero Fah.; the extreme 47° below is exceptionally cold.

If time permit, it is well worth taking the trip up the spiral bridle path to the site of the Observatory, as the view therefrom is one of the grandest to be had.

It was a large undertaking to put the Observatory where it stands, as every part of it had to be moved from

The guides and packers are all expert men, and there are none of the outfits that will not guarantee the hunter his game. Not only for hunting wild animals are these sure-footed ponies used but large parties of every class of the scientific world can be seen leaving Banff during the summer and fall on exploration trips.

Persons purposing to go on any of the mountain trips would do well to correspond with Brewster Transport Co., N. K. Luxton, E. Brearley, James Simpson, Unwin Brothers or T. E. Wilson, all of Banff, and Frank Wellman of Morley, Alberta. All these men are Government-licensed guides and have the very best horses and outfits.

(See Advertising Section.)

PARKS OF WESTERN CANADA

While the Dominion has a number of Parks in Eastern Canada which are serving a most useful purpose, the greater number of the large Park areas are in the West. This can be well understood when it is known that from Banff, the gate-way of the Rocky Mountains Park, westward, the territory is almost one great big park proposition, no farming, as it is treated in the East, being carried on. It is a section of peaks, and valleys, with beautiful rivers and lakes, all abounding with game of various kinds,—an immense wild paradise as it were. The tendency is to preserve it in such condition, and the hope is that such tendency will not only remain a sentiment but be put into effect, more and more, so that the Dominion may not only have a wonderful Park reserve, but that the wild animal life may be preserved.

The Parks of Western Canada, are as follows:—

Buffalo Park adjoins Wainwright, a divisional point on the G.T.P., in Eastern Alberta. Here runs the largest herd of Buffalo in the world. The park is 162 miles square and is in charge of W. E. D. McTaggart. Outside of the attraction of having within its great fence the largest herd of Buffalo, it is a very picturesque expanse of country, —a series of woodland, open territory, lakes and valleys. In addition to the great bunch of ancient cattle, there are also numbers of wild deer, antelope, elk and moose, running at large, and considerable feathered game is to be found.

A Buffalo Park has also been established in the Moose Mountain district, near Arcola and Carlyle in Saskatchewan. It is known as the Moose Mountain Buffalo Park, and it covers 28 square miles. Lowry Hanna is the superintendent. This is a comparatively new proposition, but gives promise with its nice rolling land, studded with trees and shrubbery, of being of considerable interest.

Elk Island Park, in northern Alberta, is some thirty miles northeast of Edmonton, and it can be reached by automobiles. The nearest station is Lamont, Alberta. Originally it was solely for the Elk, but there are now in it some buffalo, moose and mule deer. In the centre of the Park, which is 16 miles square, is Island Lake, of over one thousand acres in extent. There are in it a great number of water fowl and animals, and the bush is fairly alive

with partridge and prairie chicken. Arch. Coxford is in charge.

Glacier Park is at the summit of the Selkirks, and covers an area of 468 square miles. The entrance is really at Glacier station. The Park is operated under the same management as Yoho Park. E. W. Russell is superintendent of both Glacier and Yoho Parks.

Jasper Park is west of Edmonton, and is reached by both the G.T.P. and C.N.R., though the former claims to cover the best territory. The G.T.P. has under advisement the erection of hotels at Fitzhugh and Minette Hot Springs, for which sites have already been selected. Roads and trails (horse or foot paths) have already been cut, but only initial work done. Jasper Park comprises an area of 4,400 square miles, ten miles on each side of the G.T.P. from Parkgate to Yellowhead Pass. It bids fair to be a great resort for tourists. Jasper is the headquarters of the Park and S. M. Rogers is in charge.

Rocky Mountains Park, Alberta, was established in 1887. It is the largest park, having 1,800 square miles. Banff, 82 miles west of Calgary, is the headquarters. At this town, there are attractive Government offices, Museum and Zoo, all being in charge of S. J. Clarke. The Museum is a peeled-log building, and there are shown birds, animals, insects, etc., from all over the West. The exhibit is well housed, attached to each being not only the name, but a short description. Adjacent to the offices, is a Zoo, where live animals are exhibited, in as near to natural conditions as can be in captivity, and some two miles west of the town, is an Animal Paddock, where are buffalo, elk, moose and deer. Altogether it is a most interesting spot.

Watertown Lake Park is in Southern Alberta, within two miles of the U.S. Glacier National Park, and is in charge of forest ranger J. G. Brown. It has an area of over 423 square miles, and is the smallest of the western parks. The chief feature is a chain of lakes, and there are many fine mountain ranges abound. It is reached by Macleod and Cardston.

Yoho Park has Hector or Field for entrance, the latter being chiefly used. It is on the western slope of the Rockies, and is in connection with Glacier Park, both being in British Columbia, and lies next to Rocky Mountains Park; so that they may be almost termed one. Yoho Park is 560 miles square, and is



Buffalo in Banff Paddock

looked after by E. W. Russell. It is chiefly mountainous and has many attractions to the climber.

J. B. Harkin is Commissioner of Dominion Parks with headquarters at Ottawa. All park business goes through his office.

P. C. Barnard-Hervey is the chief superintendent of Dominion Parks, and his headquarters are at Edmonton, Alberta.

Revelstoke National Park. The automobile road up to this beautiful natural park is now completed to a distance of ten miles and an elevation of 3,700 feet. (Total length of road, when completed, 16 miles, and elevation, 7,000 feet.) Area of park, 100 square miles. The trip to the end of the road can be made at a cost of \$2.50 each for three or more persons. The Palace Livery Garage are well supplied with comfortable high-power cars and careful drivers. The view from Look-Out Point on this road will repay you for a stop-over at Revelstoke. Other beautiful drives in the vicinity. For reservations, and full particulars, wire collect, or write to The Manager, Hotel Revelstoke, Revelstoke, B.C.

PONIES AND SADDLE HORSES

An exceedingly nice way to see the beauties of Canada's National Park is on horseback. This can be done by a pony or the ordinary horse. Riding outfits are furnished upon short notice, and guides can be had for parties at reasonable rates. It is a delightful way to "take in" the sights, as one does not tire with the climbing so readily as on foot. There need be no fear of overcharge in connection with this way of sight-seeing, as the prices charged are all controlled by the Government and cannot be exceeded. Tariffs can be procured at Banff.

(See Advertising Section.)

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT BANFF

The public school of Banff is at the corner of Wolf street and Banff Ave. It is a very fine stone and red brick structure, with excellent class-rooms,

well lighted and equipped. There is a principal and four other teachers.

RECREATION GROUNDS

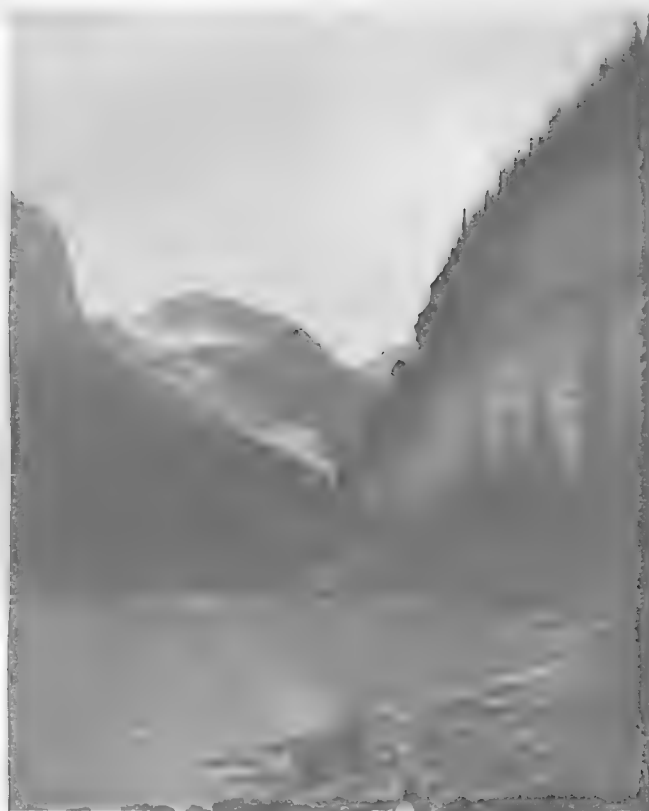
The Recreation Grounds of the Rocky Mountains Park are to the west of the Zoo, and are reached by several approaches on the south side of the Bow river. They are on a wide, clean flat, hedged in by dense shrubbery, seemingly just made for such a thing. Drains have been put down, so that the surface water is taken care of, and the grounds have been graded and seeded where necessary. A good sized pavilion, or resting place, has been erected towards the bank of the river, and from here



Saddle Ponies

fine views of the surroundings can be had. The youngster, as well as the grown-up, has been thought of in connection with the equipment, as the paraphernalia consists of nearly everything that can be provided in way of recreation. Swings, tumbling bars, teeters, etc., give enjoyment to the little ones, while nearby the older ones can enjoy ball and other sports of all kinds. Not only can the grounds be reached on foot, and by vehicle, but there are launches running to the spot in summer, and numbers visit them by canoe or row boat.

A feature in connection with the pavilion, which commends itself to the sporting element, is the fact that within the pavilion there are hot, cold and shower baths.



Mount Lepoy and Lake Louise

RUNDLE MOUNTAIN

Rundle Mountain, in Rocky Mountains Park, lies a mile or more to the southeast of the Bow river bridge, and is said to be easy to climb. The altitude is given as 9,615 ft. At the north end, where it stands out most prominently, there is a valley between it and Tunnel Mountain, and along this depression the Bow river runs. A pony bridal path leads to the top.

are Lynx, Cariboo, Bear, and other animal names. The buildings are mostly of a unique, original design; log, stone and brick entering into the construction, and many of the living places are bungalows.

SHEEP'S CAVE

One of the interesting points in Canada's National Park is what is



Cave Avenue, Banff. Mt. Rundle in distance

RUSTIC IN EVERY RESPECT

Banff, in the Rocky Mountains Park, is original and rustic in all its surroundings. This is even noted in connection with the Hospital and Hotels' linen, the name being marked at the corners of it with colored thread in rustic or irregular fashion. Even the pioneer newspaper of the town has an original name, being called "Crag and Canyon." The drive or walk-ways in the Park proper are Cave, Glen, Spray and Mountain, denoting the various attractions covered by each; and the streets of the town

known as Sheep's Cave. As there is no road it can only be reached on foot. The Cave is located on the northwestern slope of Sulphur Mountain, and is about 1,000 ft. above Cave Ave., and a little ways beyond the Government Bathing Station. The Cave runs some thirty feet into the rock and is worth a visit by those interested. At one time it was likely the outlet of a hot sulphur stream, as fine specimens of crystal, from the mineral water, are found along the walls and roof. Both sheep and goats take refuge in the Cave during stormy weather.



Larik Lyallii—This beautiful tree is found from 7,000 feet and upwards



Calypso .bulbosa.—This orchid, the most beautiful of all orchids in the Rockies is found in densely grown forests

SPRAY LAKES

Contiguous to Banff are many places which possess attractions for those wishing to throw off the restraints of civilization, and where they may wile away days in pursuit of pleasure. Such places are Spray Lakes, situated at the eastern end of Goat Mountain, some sixteen miles from the town. Here fishing abounds. The trail leading to them follows the main branch of the Spray River, passing through a well timbered country, which afforded shelter to many a black bear. The trail also passes close to a picturesque canyon, where the waters of the river rush through the narrow defile which separates Goat and Sulphur Mountains.

The upper Spray Lake, more familiarly known as Trout Lake, is a beautiful sheet of water, a mile long by one-third of a mile in width. It is the home of many varieties of lake and cut-throat trout. The latter may be caught with rod or fly, the sportsman using the fly there finding opportunities for the exercise of his art unsurpassed by the salmon fishing of Norway. The brooks in the neighborhood also abound with rainbow and bull trout.



"Crag and Canyon" Newspaper Office

SPRAY RIVER, RAPIDS, AND TRAIL

The Spray river at Banff, in the Rocky Mountains Park, is reached to the southwest of the Bow river bridge, and is a little below Bow Falls. Here, in rapids form, it empties into the Bow, and the waters are carried on to the Saskatchewan, Lake Winnipeg, Nelson River, and to the Hudson Bay. A little before it loses itself in the greater stream of the Bow, there is a bridge over which vehicles pass to the Golf Links. The river at this point is picturesque as the water tumbles hither and thither against rocky bed and shores, forming beautiful blue-white spray rapids. Ever and anon they plunge on, as though wild in fury to get into the less turbulent stream in front. As the Spray empties into the

Bow, the sight is inspiring to those who love water scenes. The rapids are over 75 ft. wide.

Running on either side of the Spray, for quite a long distance, there are foot paths, which give wonderful pleasure to the Nature lover as the trip is made up to the Indian Teepees. It is all through wild woods, with beautiful verdure in summer time. There is also a roadway to Spray Canyon and Goat Mountain, to reach which what is known as the Eau Claire Lumber camps are passed, the first of which is about 8 miles out and the second 17 miles. Up stream from this latter camp, the river forms into lake form a mile long by about one-third of a mile wide, called Spray Lake, and here there is splendid

fishing. On the way grand views are obtained.

STONEY SQUAW MOUNTAIN

The mountain lying to the north of Banff, appearing as though a slope from Cascade, is what is called Stoney Squaw Mountain, so-called from the Indians on the reservation to the east of Rocky Mountains Park. It has more shrubbery and trees on its side than most of the other mountains, and is quite a rendezvous for sheep in winter. It is 6,160 ft. high, being about a third lower than Cascade.

STORES AND SUPPLY HOUSES

Of stores and supply houses Banff is up-to-date. There are departmental stores, which would do credit in much larger places, and the grocery and



Golf Links, Banff

butcher shops are A.1., and a merchant tailors' that would be a credit in New York. No person need carry the idea that supplies for the household, and outfitting, can be had to better advantage, at larger places, for everything that the most fastidious can wish for is to be had at Banff.

(See Advertising Section.)

SULPHUR MOUNTAIN

While Sulphur is not the highest mountain, it is the most noted, and is visited to a greater extent than any of the others in the vicinity of Banff. It lies immediately south of the townsite, the Sanitarium being at its base close to the Bow River. Mt. Sulphur is 8,030 ft. high and has on its topmost peak the Dominion Government Weather Observatory, which is reached on foot or horseback. It is within this great pile that the sulphur water has its source, and from there is piped to the baths using it. On its northern side, down within a short distance of the Bow river, is the second springs, where the water comes bubbling out in the open space, and it is also in the noted Cave at the Bathing Station. At other points it is to be seen, and at each place the mineral nature of the liquid is quite discernible, as where it runs over the surface the rock becomes porous.

SULPHUR WATER

One of the great features, and one that attracts thousands yearly to Banff, is the hot sulphur water, which flows incessantly from its source away up on the east side of Sulphur Mountain, and is piped to various places in the lower sections. This water, being limited in its supply, is only utilized for bathing purposes at Grand View Villa, the Brett Hospital, the C.P.R. and the Government Baths.

The Dominion authorities have had the water analyzed from time to time, and its medicinal qualities are vouched for. Further reference thereto is made under the headings of Sulphur Baths, Cave and Basin and Open Swimming Pools.

A peculiarity in connection with the sulphur water is that it cannot be very well mixed with other liquids; particularly does this apply to "Scotch."

SUNDANCE CANYON

In the summer, Sundance Canyon is one of the choice spots of the Rocky Mountains Park. It is about four miles west of the Bow river bridge, along what is known as the Cave Drive. On the way, the Cave and Basin and Government Bathing Station and Open Swimming Pools are passed. All along the way the great mountain ranges stand out in fine relief to the north, and when near the end of the journey a good view of Mt. Edith is obtained.

Sundance Canyon is a very picturesque sight as the water tumbles through the Canyon. The name is derived through the fact that in the early days the Indians used to meet upon the plateau above the Falls and hold their sundance fete; the young bucks passing through the final ordeal, and then being admitted to the, to them, sacred rights, which made them full-blooded braves.

The Canyon is a remarkable cleft in the solid rock, over and through which runs the purest spring water. There remains some dispute as to the origin of its name, but that the sun's rays dance merrily through the dashing waters, casting many reflections and rainbows on the walls, is quite true.

TOBOGGAN SLIDE, AND SNOW-SHOEING

The Toboggan Slide at Banff, within Canada's National Park, is a decided attraction. It is under the charge of the Winter Sport's Club, and is purely a local affair, the Government so far having nothing to do with it. There is, however, talk of the Dominion authorities building one and conducting it along the lines they do the other sports in the Park. The old slide, on Cariboo St., is about half a mile long, and takes from 28 to 35 seconds to cover, according to the condition it is in. The effort is to keep it "deadened" with snow, so that the slow speed is more general. It starts away up on the west slope of Tunnel Mountain and runs down the centre of Cariboo St. to Main Ave., where it is turned north by a high embankment, the idea being to keep toboggans from crossing the main thoroughfare. At the opening of the winter season, engineers lay out the course in the centre of the street, then a mould the desired width and depth of the slide is taken, and put down. Against the sides of this snow is packed, and later on frozen by throwing water thereon. As the walls against the

moulds are made, it is lifted and carried to another section, and so on until there are sides built all the way down. The whole is then gone over carefully and made smooth, nothing being allowed to remain which would have tendency

ceedingly pretty, as the colored lights lend life to it. Caretakers, or "starters" are present, and see that everything is O.K. before the start down is made. One of the rules insisted upon is that all participants lie down on the

toboggan. This is for safety, as, if sitting up, there is fear of the individual leaning to one side and thus directing the toboggan in a wrong direction.

Snowshoeing is indulged in considerably at Banff, and it is quite enjoyable, as the climbs up the various mountains lend special attractiveness to the healthy sport. Tramps are made to various points during the winter, along the valleys and up the hills.

CURLING, HOCKEY AND SKATING

Outdoor curling is indulged in to a great extent at Banff, there being some of the best curlers in the West in the town. This is evidenced by the fact that in 1915, they secured the Wiser cup, successfully defending it four times. This cup is a provincial championship trophy. The curling is done on six sheets of ice, in three tiers of two. These are made by dams, one above the other, on a branch of the Bow river. Between each rink there is a walkway for spectators. The two

most southern rinks are more in the open than the others, the two most northern being beyond a building which covers the full width of the ice. This building is on, as it were, "stilts," the public being allowed to pass under it, and at each side of the underground passage are upright lock-



Toboggan Slide

to lead the toboggan to either side. Over half-way up the hillside is a pavilion, and here members store their toboggans. By the payment of a small fee individuals become yearly members, and are thus entitled to all the privileges. There are at times special nights, and on such occasions the slide looks ex-

ers. Upstairs is a comfortable waiting room. The first two-sheet ice is half in the open and the others amongst trees, and it is interesting, as one approaches the rinks, to hear the calls from out the woods. Back of the whole is the Vermilion range of mountains and in front Mt. Rundle towers up.

Close to these rinks is a closed-in skating rink. This is on the Bow river proper, and is formed by the placing of poles in the water and allowing them to be frozen in permanently. These poles carry sections of a high board fence. On the twenty or thirty foot ring, close to the fence, the skating is done, and within this large ring is an oval space, surrounded by a board and wire top fence, in which the hockey games are played. Frequently there are good exhibitions of hockey.

CURIO SHOPS

Of curio shops there are quite a number in Banff, the more prominent being Fear's, Luxton's, Unwin's and McKay & Dippie's.

That of Miss Unwin, and the Messrs. Fear Brothers, are on Banff avenue. They both carry the ordinary well-stocked line of curios, and the latter has in addition photography.

That of Luxton's is the largest in town, and is perhaps more of a museum than of a curio shop. It is on the south bank of the Bow river, just as Cave avenue forks off towards the Bathing Station, and close to the Banff garage. It is well worth a visit, as there can be seen not only the usual small novelties carried in curio stores but also a number of mounted heads and hides of animals. It is an excellent museum in itself, and affords considerable interest to the visitor. In con-

nection therewith there is a taxidermist, so that hunters can have their trophies cured in proper manner.

There is a nicely kept Japanese store on Banff Ave., carrying a very fine line of Oriental goods, besides curios.

(See Advertising Section.)



Curling Rink, Banff

DEVIL'S CANYON

Eight and one-half miles from Banff, on the road to Devil's Lake, is Devil's Canyon, which takes its name from the Devil's Head Mountain. It is spanned by a rustic bridge, from where the Canyon can be seen the best. So deep are the shadows of the canyon that the



A View of Banff from Tunnel Mountain

best photographer cannot do this grand scene full justice.

With the horse's head facing towards Lake Minnewanka, the concrete dam of the Calgary Power Co. is seen to the left, crossing the Canyon.

DEVIL'S HEAD

So called by the Indians, this peculiar shaped mountain top, situated near Lake Minnewanka, always stands snowless and black the year round, and can be seen from any direction of the compass, many miles away. Old-timers claim that the Devil's Head has changed considerably of late, many parts of it breaking off, precipitating its masses of rock into the valley below.

ASSEMBLY HALL

Facing Cariboo St. a short distance from the main thoroughfare of Banff is what is known as Brewster's Hall. This is a large two-storey building and is well equipped for gatherings of all kinds. The Hall, proper, is on the ground floor, and in it weekly dances are held during the winter season, while in the summer they are held nightly. Music for these is furnished by the Banff orchestra (not the wolves and coyotes), which has the credit of furnishing the very best of music.

The second storey of the building is used exclusively by the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star, and is one of the most elaborately decorated lodge rooms in the province. Cascade Lodge is the fifth Masonic Lodge to be organized in Alberta, and has a very large membership considering the size of the town. Their regular night of meeting is the 1st Thursday on or before full moon, and all Masons visiting the Park are cordially invited and welcomed. Members of the Eastern Star who are sojourning here are also invited to attend their sessions which take place the Friday preceding the Masonic meeting.

THEATRE, AND MOVIES

While the tendency of nearly everything within Rocky Mountains Park is towards outside enjoyment, there are amusements for the "rainy day." In connection with the Sanitarium hotel, there is a very nice theatre. It is a little to the west of the leading entrance to the hotel, more towards the Cave driveway. Very often companies, passing through Banff, stop off a few days and give performances. Local talent frequently gets up entertainments. Dancing is also indulged in, music being furnished by a first-class orchestra connected with the San.

Up-town, on the main street, within a few minutes' walk of the different



hotels, are two moving picture houses, —the Harmony and the Lux—they are both well furnished, and are in connection with regular circuits, so that the best of pictures are exhibited; and they are changed daily.

TUNNEL MOUNTAIN

Tunnel Mountain, which stands as a sort of guardian angel to the east of Banff, is 5,510 ft. above sea level. The summit is hollow in form, embracing quite a stretch of land. The view, as the ascent is made, either by trail or roadway, is one wonderful panoramic scene of valleys below and hills above. A magnificent view of Bow Falls, and

on over to the C.P.R. hotel, is secured. Vehicles must only travel in one direction, on the Tunnel Mountain road; otherwise trouble will ensue.

Tunnel Mountain is said to have received its name through the fact, that, when the C.P.R. was locating its line, the proposition was to run a tunnel through the mountain. It had been decided that the railway follow the Bow valley, from Medicine Hat westwards, and on reaching this point

by boat. The latter is an enchanting trip, and can be made with a great deal of comfort and pleasure by either canoe or rowboat. To reach the lakes, one covers first a portion of the Bow River, then, run is made into Echo river, and next along Willow Creek. The trip is one that will not soon be forgotten, as it gives to the outdoor lover all that is invigorating, enchanting, romantic and restful, in way of water, trees, shrub and mountain scenery. It is



Bow Peak and Bow Lake

the mountain was in the way and through it a tunnel was proposed. Later the valley to the north, along which the road now runs between Tunnel and Cascade, was located, and the road carried around that way. The tunnel was to enter at the flats on the east side and come out a short distance north of the head of Bow Falls.

VERMILION LAKES

The Vermilion Lakes, so called after their color, can be reached by driving west along the Pacific Auto Drive; or

one of the most delightful trips that can be taken around Banff, and it can be made within very reasonable limits as to cost. The lakes, a special resort for canoeists, are noted for their beautiful reflections, the picturesque Edith and Vermilion Mountains being outlined in their mirror-like surface.

WALKS AND CLIMBS

Yearly, the number wishing to see the beauties of the Rocky Mountains Park on foot is increasing, and this has led to the building of more walks. Not

only are foot trails being opened to points of scenic beauty, but rest-houses are being established at suitable places along the trails. So varied are the attractions around Banff for the Pedestrian, that it is difficult to fix upon any definite trips, but here are a few mapped out:

1. To Cave and Basin, and Swimming Pool, one mile, one hour's time. On the way, the Mountain Tea-room is passed, and sight is obtained of the Boat Landings and Recreation Grounds. If the Cave and Basin is explored, and a plunge made in the open pool, add another hour. From in front of the Bathing Station, an unexcelled panoramic view of the river valley is obtained, with mountains away off.

2. By another three hours, or in all, a half day, the further trip of three miles, to Sundance Canyon, can be added to above.

3. Through the Animal Park, taking in the Zoo, and look through the Museum. One hour; the time depending largely upon how long is taken in sight-seeing.

4. A beautiful walk is along the north-east bank of the Bow River, around the base of Tunnel Mountain, to the top of Bow Falls, and on, until a full view of the Golf Links is obtained. Magnificent view all along. Can be done in couple of hours.

5. In an hour, a walk can be made over the bridge, turning up Buffalo street, past the unique Episcopal church, and on up around the Corkscrew road on Tunnel Mountain.

6. By an additional three hours the further trip of three miles to the Buffalo Paddock, can be made.

7. Through the town to the unique station, and along the road running west and north to the Pacific Auto Drive. Along this, the Pedestrian can go as far as time will allow, in all probability, seeing Mountain Sheep on the way. An hour or more.

8. Along Glen Avenue, to the Bow Falls and Spray Rapids, around by the Fish Hatchery, and out and back on Spray Ave. One hour. Should the trip be continued on to the Golf Links, two or three hours more.

9. Along Spray Ave., past the Brett Hospital, a number of nice residences and unique bungalows, to the C.P.R. hotel, having fine view of the Swimming Pool and look over Bow Falls and on through the valley to the Golf Links. If continued down the winding stairway, and on over the bridge, crossing Spray Rapids, to the Links, half a day.

10. Along Spray Ave., past the Hospital and residences to the pathway up Sulphur Mountain, and on to the Grand View Villa, to the Sulphur Springs Source. Half a day.

11. A pleasant walk, between tall pines, is up Mountain Ave., along the first trail running east, and back on Spray Ave., passing the cottages and Hospital. Half an hour.

12. Up Mountain Ave., past the Alpine Club quarters, to the Rest Pavilion, and return, one hour, giving fine view of the valley and mountains to the north and east.

13. Continuing above on up to the Upper Springs, and allow rest thereat, and drink at the sulphur springs source, half a day had best be taken, and to continue on to the Observatory at the top of Mount Sulphur, to do justice to one's self and the trip, a day should be taken.

14. An attractive walk is up Mountain Ave., to the third turn in the avenue, and along the stream running down the mountain. This can be done in an hour, but to enjoy the trip to the best advantage, a day should be taken, thus allowing for ramble along the stream and in the woods.

15. A fine hour's walk is over the bridge to Buffalo street and along to either Otter or Grizzly, thence on Wolf, Lynx, Cariboo and Bear, to the Park Zoo, and return, passing the churches, modern houses and some of the old log buildings, public school and firehall. Various mountain ranges are in view all the time. The walk can be varied by continuing down Wolf to, and along, Bow River, to the Park. At the east end of Buffalo street, is the Town Cemetery, with its rustic fence, on a level section of land, as though created purposely at the base of Tunnel Mountain, and a little further on, is the unique home of Banff's authoress. From the river, a good view is obtained of the Fireguard and Alpine Club quarters.

16. It will take a couple hours or more, to pass through the town, over the C.P.R. track, and on up Stony Squaw Mountain. The trail leads off the Pacific Auto Drive, and the trip is an attractive one at any time.

17. To the source of Banff's water supply, Forty Mile Creek, between Stony Squaw Mountain and Cascade, through the Buffalo Park, for which three or more hours should be taken. On this trip is passed the enclosures in which are the Mountain Goat and Sheep, and other animals not seen in the drive.

18. Up Mountain Ave. to the Rest Pavilion, thence west along the trail to the Middle Springs. An hour or more. From this point the trip is made to Sheep's Cave, to reach which considerable climbing is necessary as the trail is not yet graded.

19. A two or three hours' is up Cariboo street, to a well-graded trail, and on up to the top of Tunnel Mountain.

THE END OF THE TRAIL

"And when I come to the end of the trail,"

He said, "May it be December

When the pines droop low, with their weight of snow,

And the lakes lie hushed in the sunset glow—

I will close my eyes and remember

The dim wood paths when the year was new,

And the thrill of a crisp September;



Sunset on the Bow River

WHISKEY CREEK

Whiskey Creek is a small stream to the northeast of the town, which works its way into larger streams, finally passing through Banff. It is reached on a trip to the Animal Paddock.

The welcome sight of a camp fire bright
And the scent of pines through the summer night;

Joys of the north which will never fail—
But the best and last, the end of the trail,

On a snowy day in December."

—MAY STANLEY.

This appears on the Dominion Livery Tariffs:

GOVERNMENT REQUEST—Do your best to save the forest; it is the chief charm of a national park. A camp fire, lighted match, cigar, cigarette, or the live ashes from a pipe may destroy many square miles of trees, shrubs, flowers, ferns, and other beautiful things.

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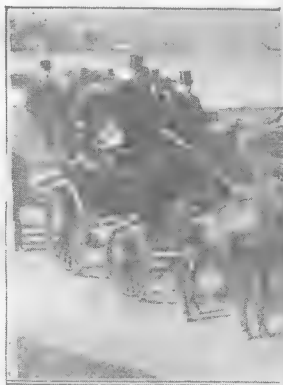
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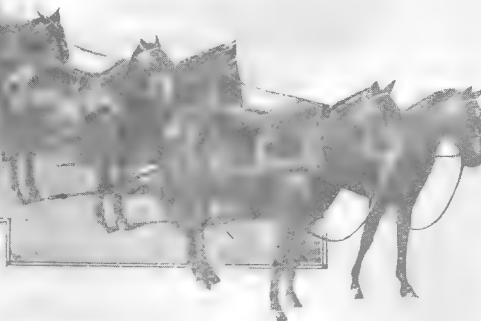
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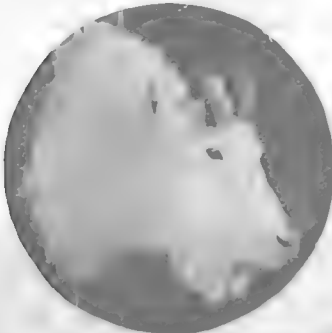
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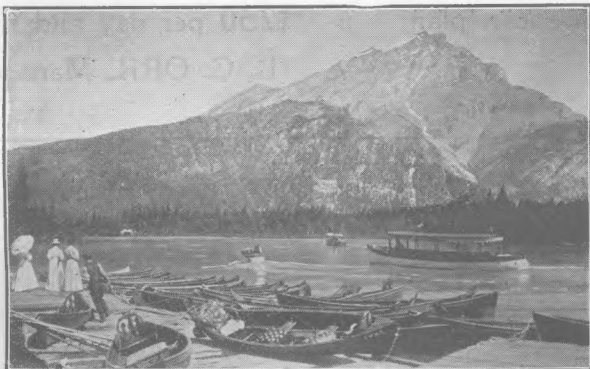
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